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LEGISLATIVE HISTORY

Public Law 88-64
S. 762

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INDEX AND SUMMARY OF S. 762

- Feb. 11, 1963 Sen. Kuchel introduced S. 762 which was referred to Senate Agriculture and Forestry Committee. Print of bill as introduced.
- May 1, 1963 Senate Agriculture and Forestry Committee reported S. 762 with an amendment. S. Rept. 166. Print of bill and report.
- May 2, 1963 Senate passed S. 762 as reported.
- May 6, 1962 S. 762 was referred to House Agriculture Committee. Print of bill as referred.
- May 28, 1963 House Agriculture Committee rereferred S. 762 to Wheat Subcommittee.
- June 12, 1963 Rep. Johnson of California introduced H. R. 6998 which was referred to House Agriculture Committee. Print of bill as introduced.
- June 27, 1963 House Agriculture Committee voted to report H. R. 6998.
- July 1, 1963 House Agriculture Committee reported H. R. 6998 without amendment. H. Rept. 496. Print of bill and report.
- July 8, 1963 House passed S. 762 with an amendment.
- July 9, 1963 Senate concurred in House amendment to S. 762.
- July 17, 1963 Approved: Public Law 88-64

88TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

S. 762

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

FEBRUARY 11, 1963

Mr. KUCHEL (for himself and Mr. ENGLE) introduced the following bill;
which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Agriculture and
Forestry

A BILL

To provide for increased wheat acreage allotments in the Tulalake
area of California.

- 1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That subsection (i) of section 334 of the Agricultural Ad-
4 justment Act of 1938, as amended, is amended as follows:
5 (a) Redesignate the subsection as subsection “(j)”;
6 (b) Insert in the first and second sentences immediately
7 preceding the word “farms” the words “privately owned”;
8 (c) Strike out in the first sentence the language “1958
9 through 1963” and insert in lieu thereof the language “1963
10 and subsequent”;

1 (d) Strike out in the second sentence the word "eight"
2 and insert in lieu thereof the word "twelve"; and

3 (e) Change the period at the end of the sentence to a
4 colon and add the following proviso: "*Provided*, That if
5 with respect to any crop of durum wheat (class II) the
6 Secretary finds that the acreage allotments for privately
7 owned farms producing durum wheat (class II) in said area,
8 as increased under this subsection, are inadequate to provide
9 for the production of a sufficient quantity of durum wheat
10 (class II) to satisfy the demand therefor in the area of the
11 United States west of the Rocky Mountains in which such
12 durum wheat (class II) is normally marketed and processed,
13 further increases may be made in the farm acreage allot-
14 ments in such area by such uniform percentage as he deems
15 necessary to provide for such quantity."

16 SEC. 2. Subsection (i) of section 334 of the Agricultural
17 Adjustment Act of 1938, as added by Public Law 87-703
18 to become effective for the 1964 and subsequent crops of
19 wheat, is amended by inserting in the first sentence thereof,
20 after the words "type of wheat" the first time such words
21 appear in the language, "except for durum wheat (class
22 II) in the irrigable portion of the area known as the Tulelake
23 division of the Klamath project of California, to which the
24 provisions of subsection (j) are applicable,".

A BILL

To provide for increased wheat acreage allotments in the Tularelake area of California.

By Mr. KUCHEL and Mr. ENGLE

FEBRUARY 11, 1963

Read twice and referred to the Committee on
Agriculture and Forestry

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF
BUDGET AND FINANCE

(For information only;
should not be quoted
or cited)

Issued May 2, 1963
For actions of May 1, 1963
88th-1st, No. 64

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HIGHLIGHTS: Senate passed supplemental appropriation bill. Senate committee announced hearings on feed grain, dairy, and cotton legislation. Senate committee reported bill to increase durum wheat allotments in Tulare Lake, Calif. Sen. Morse urged Ore. farmers to vote "yes" in wheat referendum. House committee voted to report bill for additional research facilities for experiment stations. Senate subcommittee voted to report Treasury-Post Office appropriation bill.

HOUSE

1. RESEARCH. The Agriculture Committee voted to report (but did not actually report) H. R. 40, to assist the States to provide additional facilities for research at the State agricultural experiment stations. p. D279
2. EXPORT-IMPORT BANK. Passed with amendment H. R. 3872, to extend the life of the Export-Import Bank for 5 years, to increase the bank's authorization for insurance and guarantee from \$1 to \$2 billion, and to increase the limitation on the amount of loans, guarantees, and insurance outstanding at any time from \$7 to \$9 billion (pp. 7064-73). Agreed to an amendment by Rep. Patman changing "the method of financing the increase in lending authority from a back door to an appropriated fund basis" (pp. 7072-3).

3. BUILDINGS. Passed without amendment H. R. 5207, authorizing additional appropriations for foreign buildings including Agricultural Attache housing (pp. 7074-80). Rep. Pool opposed passage of this bill as increasing the "physical comfort of those in the Foreign Service" while at the same time "the United States must borrow money with which to pay its debts" (p. 7081).
4. POPULATION. Rep. Curtis inserted a survey stating that ^{"Since} the 30 to 44 ages comprise the 'biggest spending and most productive age group,' its failure to grow has had an important impact upon economic growth." p. 7085
5. CIVIL SERVICE. Rep. Widnall complimented the new Civil Service program called Legislative Operations Roundtable for Executives as enhancing "the Federal career executive's knowledge and understanding of executive-legislative relations through an examination in depth of congressional functions and processes, and the relationships between these and executive branch operations." pp. 7085-6

SENATE

6. APPROPRIATIONS. Passed with amendments H. R. 5517, the supplemental appropriation bill, 1963 (pp. 7133-68). Agreed to an amendment by Sen. Saltonstall to provide that the \$450 million for public works acceleration shall remain available until Jan. 31, 1964 (rather than June 30, 1964) (p. 7142). By a vote of 26 to 60, rejected an amendment by Sen. Saltonstall to reduce the amount for the public works acceleration program from \$450 million to \$250 million (pp. 7133, 7135-41). By a vote of 47 to 38, tabled an amendment by Sen. Javits to insert an anti-discrimination clause with respect to funds for the Farmers Home Administration (pp. 7142-5). By a vote of 18 to 65, rejected an amendment by Sen. Young (Ohio) to strike out the item for the Defense Department for civil defense research and for marking and stocking shelter spaces (pp. 7156-60). Conferees were appointed (p. 7168).

Also, the bill includes items for the Commerce Department for transportation research, Defense Department for civil defense research and for marking and stocking shelter spaces, President's disaster relief fund, Public Health Service for grants for establishing and operating family health service clinics for migratory farm workers and their families, GSA General Supply Fund and Federal Supply Service, Bureau of Outdoor Recreation, Virgin Islands Corporation for salt water distillation facilities and to restore capital losses in sugar operations, State Department for organizing and holding the World Food Congress, and various amounts for payment of judgments and claims against departments and agencies.

A House item was deleted which would have provided \$3,350,000 for the revolving fund of the Virgin Islands Corporation for expanding power facilities.

The Senate concurred in a House provision that departments and agencies absorb five percent of the supplemental requests for increased pay costs.

A subcommittee of the Appropriations Committee approved for full committee consideration H. R. 5366, the Treasury, Post Office, Executive Office of the President, and certain independent agencies appropriation bill for 1964.
p. D278

7. WHEAT. The Agriculture and Forestry Committee reported with an amendment S. 762, to provide for increased durum wheat acreage allotments in the Tulalake area, Calif. (S. Rept. 166). p. 7093

Sen. Lausche expressed concern over reports that Public Law 480 shipments of wheat to Poland and Yugoslavia were being trans-shipped to countries behind the Iron Curtain, and inserted a letter from the State Department that they had found no evidence that this was being done. pp. 7116-7

TULELAKE AREA DURUM WHEAT ALLOTMENTS

MAY 1, 1963.—Ordered to be printed

Mr. YOUNG of North Dakota, from the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, submitted the following

REPORT

[To accompany S. 762]

The Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, to whom was referred the bill (S. 762), to provide for increased wheat acreage allotments in the Tulalake area of California, having considered the same, report thereon with a recommendation that it do pass with an amendment.

This bill would amend section 334(i) of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 to—

(1) Make permanent the authority to increase farm wheat acreage allotments in the irrigable portion of the Tulalake area of Modoc and Siskiyou Counties, Calif.,

(2) Redistrict such increased allotments to privately owned farms,

(3) Increase the total acreage allotment for each crop from 8,000 to 12,000 acres for the area, and

(4) Authorize the Secretary to increase privately owned farm wheat acreage allotments in such area for any year if he finds that such allotments are inadequate to provide a sufficient quantity of durum wheat (class II) to satisfy the demand therefor in the area of the United States west of the Rocky Mountains in which such wheat is normally marketed and processed.

As in the past the increase would be conditioned on the production of durum wheat on the increased acreage. Durum wheat in the Tulalake area would be excluded by the bill from the general provision authorizing increased allotments for types of wheat in short supply which was added by section 313(4) of Public Law 87-703, to become effective with the 1964 crop.

The need for the bill is fully explained in the favorable report from the Department of Agriculture.

The committee amendment makes no change in substance, but merely specifically designates the sentence being amended.

(class II) in said area, as increased under this subsection, are inadequate to provide for the production of a sufficient quantity of durum wheat (class II) to satisfy the demand therefor in the area of the United States west of the Rocky Mountains in which such durum wheat (class II) is normally marketed and processed, further increases may be made in the farm acreage allotments in such area by such uniform percentage as he deems necessary to provide for such quantity. The additional allotments made available by this subsection shall be in addition to the National, State and county allotments otherwise established under this Act, but the acreage planted to wheat pursuant to such increased allotments shall be taken into account in establishing future State, county, and farm acreage allotments. The Secretary shall apportion the additional allotment acreage made available under this subsection between Modoc and Siskiyou Counties on the basis of the relative needs for additional allotments for the portion of the area in each county. The Secretary shall also allot such additional acreage to individual farms in the area for which an application for an increased acreage is made on the basis of tillable acres, crop rotation practices, type of soil and topography, and taking into account the original allotment for the farm, if any. No producer shall be eligible to participate in the wheat acreage reserve program with respect to any farm for any year for which such farm receives an additional allotment under this subsection; and no wheat produced on such farm in such year shall be eligible for price support. The increase in the wheat acreage allotment for any farm under this subsection shall be conditioned upon the production of durum wheat (class II) on such increased acreage. The land use provisions of section 339 shall not be applicable to any farm receiving an additional allotment under this subsection.² Any provision of law providing for a general reduction in farm acreage allotments, or for an acreage diversion program, for the 1962 or 1963 crop of wheat shall not be construed to apply to farms for which acreage allotments are increased under the provisions hereof unless such provision of law is made applicable specifically to such farms.

(i) ³ If, with respect to any crop of wheat, the Secretary finds that the acreage allotments of farms producing any type of wheat *except for durum wheat (class II) in the irrigable portion of the area known as the Tulelake division of the Klamath project of California, to which the provisions of subsection (j) are applicable*, are inadequate to provide for the production of a sufficient quantity of such type of wheat to satisfy the demand therefore, the wheat acreage allotment for such crop for each farm located in a county designated by the Secretary as a county which (1) is capable of producing such type of wheat, and (2) has produced such type of wheat for commercial food products during one or more of the five years immediately preceding the year in which such crop is harvested, shall be increased by such uniform percentage as he deems necessary to provide for such quantity. No increase shall be made under this subsection in the wheat acreage allotment of any farm for any crop if any wheat other than such type of wheat is planted on such farm for such crop. Any increases in wheat acreage allotments authorized by this subsection shall be in

² This sentence relating to the land use provisions of section 339 becomes effective under sections 313(3) and 323 of Public Law 87-703 with the 1964 crop.

³ This subsection (i) becomes effective with the 1964 crop under section 313(4) and 323 of Public Law 87-703.

addition to the National, State, and county wheat acreage allotments, and such increases shall not be considered in establishing future State, county, and farm allotments. The provisions of paragraph (6) of Public Law 74, Seventy-seventh Congress (7 U.S.C. 1340(6)), and section 326(b) of this Act, relating to the reduction of the storage amount of wheat shall apply to the allotment for the farm established without regard to this subsection and not to the increased allotment under this subsection. The land-use provisions of section 339 shall not be applicable to any farm receiving an increased allotment under this subsection and the producers on such farms shall not be required to comply with such provisions as a condition of eligibility for price support.



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88TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

S. 762

[Report No. 166]

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

FEBRUARY 11, 1963

Mr. KUCHEL (for himself and Mr. ENGLE) introduced the following bill;
which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Agriculture and
Forestry

MAY 1, 1963

Reported by Mr. YOUNG of North Dakota, with an amendment

[Insert the part printed in *italic*]

A BILL

To provide for increased wheat acreage allotments in the Tulalake
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6 Secretary finds that the acreage allotments for privately
7 owned farms producing durum wheat (class II) in said area,
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9 for the production of a sufficient quantity of durum wheat
10 (class II) to satisfy the demand therefor in the area of the
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88TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

S. 762

[Report No. 166]

A BILL

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By Mr. KOCHER and Mr. ENGLE

FEBRUARY 11, 1963

Read twice and referred to the Committee on
Agriculture and Forestry

MAY 1, 1963

Reported with an amendment

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF
BUDGET AND FINANCE

(For information only;
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Issued May 3, 1963
For actions of May 2, 1963:
88th-1st; No. 65

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HIGHLIGHTS: House committee reported bills for additional research facilities for experiment stations, authorize transfer of rice allotments, and continue exemption of green peanuts from allotments and quotas. Senate passed bill to increase durum wheat allotments in Tulare, Calif. Sen. Humphrey criticized Federal Power Commission efforts to regulate REA coops. Sen. Tower contended Russia profiting in buying and selling Cuban sugar. House subcommittee voted to report bill to provide that Secretary's authority under Packers and Stockyards Act shall not apply to deductions for promotion and research activities. House committee voted to report bill to increase public debt ceiling. Sen. Carlson introduced and discussed bill to regulate agricultural and forestry imports.

SENATE

- 1. WHEAT.** Passed as reported S. 762, to provide for permanent increases in durum wheat allotments in the Tulare area of Modoc and Siskiyou Counties, Calif. pp. 7214-5
- 2. ELECTRIFICATION.** Sen. Humphrey stated that he "was astounded to learn that the Federal Power Commission recently has moved in the direction of exercising jurisdiction over the rural electric cooperatives," and contended that Congress never intended the Commission to exercise such jurisdiction. pp. 7226-9
Sen. Douglas commended "the continuing contribution of rural electric cooperatives to our society," and inserted an editorial, "Private Utilities Open War on Rural Electric Co-ops." pp. 7213-4
- 3. SUGAR.** Sen. Tower stated that Russia was making a profit in Cuban sugar by buying sugar at below the world market price and selling it at the world market price, and inserted tables showing the extent of Cuban-Russian trade in

sugar and an article, "Soviet Union Purchases of Cuban Sugar." pp. 7185-7

4. WOOL IMPORTS. Sen. McIntyre criticized increased imports of woolen goods and urged that strong representations be made concerning these imports at coming trade negotiations with European Common Market countries. p. 7222
5. RECREATION. Sen. Hart commended the increasing establishment of recreation facilities in rural areas, stated that "these beautiful rural areas of ours might as readily revitalize their economies by taking advantage of the natural attractions around them as by hustling for industry," and inserted several articles on the subject. pp. 7207-8
6. LANDS. Sen. Bartlett criticized the surveying techniques being used by Interior in surveying public lands in Alaska from which the State will select certain lands resulting from Statehood, urged that the surveys be accelerated and inserted several items on the situation regarding these surveys. pp. 7198-7202
7. BUDGETING. Continued consideration of S. 537, to provide for the establishment of a Joint Committee on the Budget composed of members of the Senate and House Appropriations Committees. p. 7210
8. NATIONAL SERVICE CORPS. Sen. Bartlett commended the proposed establishment of a National Service Corps and described how such a Corps could be used for work in Alaska. pp. 7202-4
9. ACCOUNTING. Sen. Douglas commended the work of the General Accounting Office, stating that it has "saved millions for the taxpayers." pp. 7197-8
10. WATER CONSERVATION. Sen. Sparkman inserted two items discussing the work of TVA in the conservation of water resources. pp. 7190-1
11. FARM LABOR. Sen. Williams (N. J.) submitted for printing a report of the Labor and Public Welfare Committee, "The Migratory Farm Labor Problem in the United States" (S. Rept. 167). p. 7177
12. DATA PROCESSING. Received from GAO a report "on the review of the excessive cost of leasing compared with buying certain electronic data processing equipment by the Department of the Air Force." p. 7176
13. ADJOURNED until Mon., May 6. p. 7245

HOUSE

14. RESEARCH. The Agriculture Committee reported without amendment H. R. 40, to assist the States to provide additional facilities for research at the State agricultural experiment stations (H. Rept. 271). p. 7286
15. RICE; PEANUTS. The Agriculture Committee reported without amendment H. R. 3742, relating to the transfer of producer rice acreage allotments (H. Rept. 273) and H. R. 101, to extend for two years the exemption of green peanuts from allotments and quotas (H. Rept. 272). p. 7288
16. LIVESTOCK AND MEATS. The Livestock and Feed Grains Subcommittee of the Agriculture Committee voted to report to the full committee H. R. 5860, to amend the Packers and Stockyards Act to provide that the authority of the Secretary shall not apply to deductions from the sales proceeds for the purpose of financing promotion or research activities relating to livestock, meats, and other products covered by the Act. p. D285

is developing a new "Afrika Korps" of West German scientists and technicians, including Nazis, to build missiles and supersonic Messerschmitt jet fighters.

But the fact most difficult to live with is the indirect subsidization by the United States of the Egyptian military buildup. State Department officials still refuse to draw a moral distinction between democratic Israel and totalitarian Egypt and equate the two nations as equally worthy. There are hints that if Israel says too much about Egyptian missiles, some people here might start questioning Israel's development of new weapons.

President Kennedy last year met a situation which then existed. He authorized Israel to purchase Hawk antiaircraft missiles from the United States. Negotiations over purchase terms are just ending. The Hawks are yet to be delivered.

The Hawk may be outdated even before it arrives. Its purpose was to shoot down the Soviet jet bombers acquired by Egypt. Now the Egyptians have not only bombers but ground-to-ground missiles and ship-to-ground missiles. Israel has nothing to stop such missiles once they are launched. Even conventional warhead (nonnuclear) would cause devastation of Israel's crowded coastal cities. Masses of Israelis would die.

The population of Israel is slightly over 2 million. Egypt has almost 30 million. Israel is not interested in liquidating masses of Egyptians. She has no ground-to-ground missile or any other kind except, when it arrives, the antiaircraft Hawk.

A gap now exists, to Israel's perilous disadvantage. An escalation of weapons system has occurred. Nasser no longer has to use bombers to blast Israel. He needs only to push buttons and dispatch salvoes of missiles which are unstoppable by Hawks or anything else.

The Egyptian missile does not have to land on top of Tel Aviv's Dan Hotel, Allenby Road will do.

The Hawks will arrive this year to meet last year's situation. Israel once more lags behind.

Nasser has received hundreds of millions of dollars in American loans, grants, and other aid. He uses his own resources, thus freed, to build missiles and pay Nazis. Even funds generated by sale of American surplus food given to Egypt are used partially for military purposes.

The Jewish War Veterans organization recently raise a question about increased American aid to Nasser at a time when Egypt is spending heavily of its own assets for missiles and German scientists as well as Soviet arms.

A reply came from James P. Grant, Deputy Assistant Secretary of State for Near Eastern Affairs. Mr. Grant said, "the Department of State does not believe U.S. aid contributes significantly to the United Arab Republic's capacity to acquire armaments nor would withholding assistance detract appreciably from that capacity."

Whether the American contribution is significant or only moderate, the American taxpayer is helping Egypt buy Soviet arms, pay Communists for instructing Egyptian personnel and compensate Germans, including Nazis, now working in the Egyptian military establishment.

This issue will certainly be raised, by Democrats and Republicans alike, when the aid program comes before Congress this spring.

America finances the Egyptian buildup in another way. It is reported that the same Messerschmitt factory in West Germany which is currently producing parts for the U.S. F-104 jet fighter under provisions of a NATO contract is producing vital components of the new Egyptian Mach-2 jet fighter.

The State Department line is that severance of Nasser from the handout list will make him turn to Moscow. Actually, Egypt is now getting military equipment and technology not only from Moscow but simultaneously from West Germany, cornerstone of NATO.

America is buying Nasser's favor by subsidizing the work in Cairo of former Nazi storm trooper Col. Ferdinand Brandner, who directs one of the new special weapons groups. America also finances, however, indirectly, the German unit's medical officer, the notorious Dr. Eisels, who escaped to Egypt from Germany to avoid trial for atrocities he committed as camp doctor at the Buchenwald concentration camp.

President Kennedy said the heroic uprising of Warsaw ghetto Jews was "an inspiration to the peace-loving people of the world and a warning to would-be oppressors which will long be remembered."

This proclamation was a kind and sincere statement by the President. But it would achieve functional significance if American policy withheld aid from "would-be oppressors" and otherwise prevented Nasser from becoming another SS General Jurgen Stroop.

A fitting commemoration of the Warsaw ghetto uprising could include a new look by Washington at Egypt, the nation which is arming to wipe out the survivors of Hitler's holocaust.

RURAL ELECTRIC COOPERATIVES PROTECT THE CONSUMER

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, the continuing contribution of rural electric cooperatives to our society is well understood by most Americans, but it is especially heartening to encounter expressions of this understanding in the editorial pages of the daily press.

An editorial showing thorough study and appreciation of the work and problems of rural electric co-ops appeared recently in the Daily Pantagraph published in Bloomington, Ill. This editorial examines the attack being made on the rural co-ops in Illinois by the private utilities, a situation existing in many States, and straightforwardly points out where the public interest lies in this dispute.

This editorial is typical of the work of the Daily Pantagraph. This downstate newspaper is one of Illinois' best and has outstanding direction. Its editor, H. Clay Tate, has been an outstanding Illinois publisher and editor for many years, as well as a distinguished author and community leader. The vitality of the Pantagraph's policies is shown, for example, by the fact that Mr. Tate last year visited Europe to study and report on the Common Market, and that in 1959 he spent considerable time in Asia and the Middle East studying problems there. This type of scholarship aimed at better community service has made the Daily Pantagraph nationally known among editors and publishers as one of the finest community newspapers in the country.

Illinois is proud of this newspaper, and I want to congratulate its publishers for their continuing service and for the fine editorial on the rural electric co-ops. I ask unanimous consent that this editorial, entitled "Private Utilities Open War on Rural Electric Co-Ops" be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the editorial was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

[From the Bloomington (Ill.) Daily Pantagraph, Mar. 4, 1963]

PRIVATE UTILITIES OPEN WAR ON RURAL ELECTRIC CO-OPS

A full-scale scrap between the private utilities and the rural electric co-ops seems to be boiling up in Illinois. The issue involves territorial rights, and, more fundamentally, survival of the organizations that have brought electrification to the rural areas of this State.

The fight need never have developed. It came about because of the complete failure of the private utilities to serve the rural areas. They actually don't want to serve the sparsely settled areas yet. They want the cream of the co-op business.

The private companies would have all the business but for their own shortsightedness. Those progressive companies in much of northern Illinois have no problem because they met the need. Except for small rural electric co-ops in Princeton, Geneseo, and Elizabeth, the whole vast upper half of the State is served by private utilities.

But here in central Illinois and on to the south the private utilities defaulted and rural electric co-ops were formed. The electrical revolution hit the farm and it is now good business. Urban areas have expanded and some commercial enterprises have been launched in areas served by the co-ops.

Those companies which were most lax in serving the farmers before the formation of rural electric co-ops are the most aggressive now in seeking to take from them their most lucrative business.

There have been at least two instances in Illinois in which private utilities have raided co-ops by building duplicate lines in territories or have fouled up civic developments in court.

Legislation sought by the electric co-ops would protect territorial integrity of both the co-ops and the private utilities.

The private companies seek to put the co-ops under the Illinois Commerce Commission. The commission has repeatedly held in the past that it has no jurisdiction over the co-ops in which every person is a member with a voting control in management.

The commission position here appears logical. The co-op position is vastly different from that of the private utilities which by the nature of their operations constitute monopolies serving hundreds of thousands of persons who have absolutely no control over the company. Here, regulation by a public body is essential.

The sad part of this picture is that the private utilities interpret the commission's job as that solely of protecting their monopoly and guaranteeing a favorable return on their investment.

The public interest is not adequately protected under such an interpretation. It would be an injustice to the co-ops to place them under any body so constituted. We see no compelling reason for putting them under ICC regulation at all, and certainly not before the function of the ICC is more specifically detailed with the public interest clearly defined and protected.

The private utilities have more of a point in opposing co-op 2 percent loans from the Federal Government. However, they are not completely frank on this issue. The same rate of interest for similar purposes is available to private utility firms, and some have used it. Private utilities also get favorable tax writeoff privileges which amount to benefits which probably far exceed that gained by the co-ops from their low interest privilege.

But for co-ops and private utilities which can afford to borrow money at current rates,

Senator KUCHEL, you better study up on what's going on. You have gone on record to me that I am under a misapprehension that we are being unilaterally disarmed. If this country is taken over by the United Nations, I will personally label you a traitor.

You better study up on what's going on in this country.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. President, note carefully the language, typical of the fright letter. The writer is convinced, utterly convinced. There is no room for doubt. Of course, this is happening, he says; and, of course, that is happening, he says. Because "he knows." And how did he find out? And how, if it is possible, can we reach him with simple truth?

First, let us look at what is the simple truth.

Here is an editorial from the Claxton (Ga.) Enterprise, a weekly newspaper published in the area where Operation Water Moccasin was held. It is entitled "Fear of Snakes."

It reads as follows:

A national furor has been raised over the Army exercise recently underway here, known as Water Moccasin III. Our office has received numerous letters from such places as Richmond, Va.; Savannah; New Orleans; and Minneapolis—all expressing a grave dread over the operation.

Evidently a lot of folks are scared of snakes, and in their sick minds anything with the name of a snake conjures up visions of a viper or a maneating reptile that sets them off on weird fantasies that defy description.

One Congressman went so far as to suggest that the United States was training "barefooted Africans as guerrilla warriors," to be used to subjugate other African nations.

Another had it figured that the United Nations was sending in foreign troops to be trained to overthrow our Government. Another decided we were being trained in how to surrender our cities to insurgents.

Still another imagined all of this area being "invaded by hordes of Mongolians" who were overrunning the entire area.

It is fantastic what the human mind can dream up over the simple statement that a few foreign students will act as observers in the operation. We were in almost daily contact with an English major and an Italian police officer. We also were visited by an Army team that had a Turkish officer as an observer. But we missed out on the "hordes of foreign Communists."

Some of the statements we have read amount to hysteria, the result of a sick mind, carried away by the self-induced hallucinations. Our experience with the people involved directly in the operation left us with the feeling that we were taking part in some important training that may one day aid our Nation in its struggle for world peace against a foe that uses all sorts of unorthodox tactics. We are glad to know that we have people in our Armed Forces with the ability and training that these men showed during our observation of this operation.

We look forward to Operation No. IV, but we suggest that the Army change the name to Primrose Path IV—or Azalea Trail or some such title—Water Moccasin IV seems to make people dream bad dreams, and act like dope addicts.

The editorial demonstrates, rather savagely, but correctly, I think, the irrational frenzy of my correspondent's claims about Operation Water Moccasin, alleged Army subversion and United Nations takeover of the United States.

I shall send my frightened constituent a copy of it. But will it really convince him? Perhaps, perhaps not. The Claxton, (Ga.) Enterprise could be some clever sort of Communist front, my constituent may suspect.

But what is really frightening, is that I shall also have to send a copy of the editorial to several thousand similarly frightened Californians who have fallen hook, line and sinker for the Operation Water Moccasin "plot" and have asked me to do all I can to halt the operation, if I am a decent American, with any courage at all.

Just listen to some sample quotes from my mail on Operation Water Moccasin:

From Hermosa Beach:

Last night, in Los Angeles, I heard a talk by Mr. Theodore Jackman of Greenville, S.C., about a frightening military maneuver now being held in the State of Georgia, called Exercise Water Moccasin III. It is time Congress demands the facts about Exercise Water Moccasin III, the United Nations War Operations and NATO Operations.

From San Jose:

I am writing you this letter of protest, to the presence of foreign troops on American soil. That there are African Negro troops, who are cannabals (sic), stationed in Georgia.

From Hollywood:

It is unconstitutional to quarter American troops in American homes, so how come these pagan, ruthless, brutal, Godless savages? Yes, we know of the U.N. plans to place Mongolian and Congolese troops over our dear United States (the same kind of troops which ravished Katanga) if the U.N. can swing their damnable world police force plan, so undoubtedly these Moccasin troops are to be the same.

From Paradise:

From friends in the State of Georgia, I have a report that at this time there are 15,000 United Nations personnel from 15 countries, participating in what is known as Operation Water Moccasin.

From Westminster, near my home town:

I also understand there are oriental troops in Mexico at this moment waiting to "occupy" parts of California for their training.

From Berkeley:

The news has just broken, although there had been rumors for a week or more, that Georgia is the place for 16,000 African soldiers, being trained by the U.N. for guerrilla warfare. Complete with nose and ear rings. This time, the U.N., and our State Department, have gone too far.

From Sacramento, the capital of my State:

This morning on radio, over Mr. Beirpos' program, I heard the most fantastic thing I have ever heard. Water Moccasin—what is this secret fantastic thing going on in the Deep South. U.N. troops coming to America for some kind of a "war to invade America." Mr. Senator, these things are being said over the radio, and he would not say them if they were not true. He said, "it's a three-point program of the disarmament program."

From Los Angeles:

Water Moccasin—we are asking you to give us a report on what you are doing to protect our constitutional rights. Also repeal income taxes.

From Los Angeles:

I am greatly disturbed at the news of foreign troops on our soil, as in Water Moccasin III. I am convinced we must get out of the United Nations. There is no longer any doubt that it is dominated by the Communists.

From Los Angeles:

I have just heard about one of the most fantastic and truly frightening military maneuvers ever to be held in the United States. The Oxford, Miss., invasion and violence was illegal and completely unconstitutional. I feel the United Nations is responsible. The U.N. is no good. Let's get out of it—now. I'm still sick from the Katanga tragedy.

From Ontario:

These so-called war games are in reality a deceitful way of bringing in the troops that will be used to enforce United Nations law on U.S. citizens. What are you doing about this? Let's get out of the godless United Nations and kick it out of the United States of America.

Mr. President, just think of it—"cannibals stationed in Georgia," they write:

Pagan, ruthless, brutal godless savages. Mongolian and Congolese troops—world police plan. Fifteen thousand United Nations troops already here. Oriental troops in Mexico, waiting to occupy California. Sixteen thousand African troops, already in Georgia, with rings in their noses and ears. A war to invade America. A United Nations takeover. Integration part of the disarmament program. Let's get out of the U.N. Investigate NATO.

And abolish income taxes, too—if, presumably, there is still time. [Laughter.]

Frightening is not the word for it. It is incredible.

It is incredible that so many Americans have been so cruelly swindled, and have allowed themselves to be so deceitfully duped, about a U.S. Army troop exercise instructing our soldiers in counter guerrilla warfare—and witnessed, incidentally, by 124, not 15,000 or 16,000, foreign military officers from Canada, the Republic of China, France, Great Britain, Guatemala, Indonesia, Iran, Italy, Japan, South Korea, Liberia, Pakistan, the Philippines, Spain, Thailand, Turkey, and Vietnam.

Now who and what whips up so many Americans to a state of frenzy and despair over such "conspiracies" as the U.S. Army's "sellout to the United Nations" under the "direction of the Arms Control Agency."

The answers are not hard to find.

Two of my cited correspondents indicated a mysterious "Mr. Jackman, of Greenville, S.C." has contributed.

Others—as do many of my frightened correspondents—enclosed for my edification another definite source—an ignorant, crude, and equally hysterical leaflet.

I ask unanimous consent that the leaflet be printed at this point in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the leaflet was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

THE UNITED STATES HAS NO ARMY, NO NAVY, NO AIR FORCE

For doubting Thomases who think this statement is not true, Senate bill No. 2180¹

¹ See CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, p. 17590, Sept. 8, 1961.

88TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

S. 762

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MAY 6, 1963

Referred to the Committee on Agriculture

AN ACT

To provide for increased wheat acreage allotments in the Tulelake area of California.

- 1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That subsection (i) of section 334 of the Agricultural Ad-
4 justment Act of 1938, as amended, is amended as follows:
5 (a) Redesignate the subsection as subsection “(j)”;
6 (b) Insert in the first and second sentences immediately
7 preceding the word “farms” the words “privately owned”;
8 (c) Strike out in the first sentence the language “1958
9 through 1963” and insert in lieu thereof the language “1963
10 and subsequent”;

AN ACT

To provide for increased wheat acreage allotments in the Tulelake area of California.

MAY 6, 1963

Referred to the Committee on Agriculture

H. R. 6998

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

JUNE 12, 1963

Mr. JOHNSON of California introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Agriculture

A BILL

To provide for increased wheat acreage allotments in the Tule-lake area of California.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

3 That subsection (i) of section 334 of the Agricultural
4 Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, is amended as
5 follows:

6 (a) Redesignate the subsection as subsection “(j)”;

7 (b) Insert in the first and second sentences immediately
8 preceding the word “farms” the words “privately owned”;

9 (c) Strike out in the second sentence the word “eight”
10 and insert in lieu thereof the word “twelve”.

88TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 6998

A BILL

To provide for increased wheat acreage allotments in the Tulelake area of California.

By Mr. JOHNSON of California

JUNE 12, 1963

Referred to the Committee on Agriculture

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF
BUDGET AND FINANCE

(For information only;
should not be quoted
or cited)

Issued May 29, 1963

For actions of May 28, 1963

88th-1st; No. 79

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HIGHLIGHTS: Senate passed: Interior appropriation bill. Public debt increase bill. Sen. McGovern opposed Farm Bureau wheat-feed grains proposal. Sen. Fulbright stated global quotas not responsible for sugar price increases. House received conference report on Treasury-Post Office appropriation bill. House committee rereferred to subcommittee Tulalake wheat acreage allotments bill. House Rules Committee cleared Reorganization Act extension bill and several Representatives debated it. House committee voted to report bills for lease and transfer of tobacco acreage allotments. House committee delayed action on bill for Assistant Secretary of Agriculture.

HOUSE

1. **APPROPRIATIONS.** Received the conference report on H. R. 5366, the Treasury, Post Office, and Executive Office appropriation bill for 1964 (H. Rept. 353). pp. 9065-6, 9110-1
2. **POULTRY.** Rep. Hagan (Ga.) stated that the newly created Poultry Subcommittee of the Agriculture Committee will hold hearings on the "loss of our poultry markets in the European Common Market." p. 9066
3. **FARM LABOR.** Rep. Rosenthal inserted letters opposing continuation of the Mexican farm labor program. pp. 9071-2

4. WHEAT. The Agriculture Committee rereferred to the Wheat Subcommittee S. 762 to increase durum wheat acreage allotments in the Tulalake area, Calif. p. D374
Rep. Findley criticized the President and Secretary Freeman as having "sold themselves" a "yes" vote in the wheat referendum. p. 9082
5. LEGISLATIVE REORGANIZATION. The Rules Committee reported a resolution for consideration of H. R. 3496, to extend the Reorganization Act of 1949 until June 1, 1965, and several Representatives debated the bill. pp. 9098-9100, 9110
6. SUGAR. Rep. Sullivan criticized the "great deal of advance buying of sugar by large users" as "causing excessive price rises." pp. 9101-4
7. WOOL IMPORTS. Rep. Cleveland inserted statistics showing the continued rise of wool imports. pp. 9106-9
8. TOBACCO. The Agriculture Committee voted to report (but did not actually report H. R. 5930 (amended), to extend for 2 additional years the provisions permitting the lease and transfer of tobacco acreage allotments, and H. J. Res. 403, to extend time by which a lease transferring the allotment may be filed. p. D374
9. TRANSPORTATION. Rep. Pelly spoke in support of the Federal Maritime Commission allowing the freight rate hike of the Alaska Steamship Co. p. 9104
10. ASSISTANT SECRETARY. The "Daily Digest" states that, in the Agriculture Committee, "Action was delayed, for further consideration, on H. R. 3850, to establish an additional office of Assistant Secretary of Agriculture." p. D374
11. LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM. The "Daily Digest" states that on "Wed., May 29...the House will consider H. R. 5497, continuation of Mexican farm labor program." p. D374

SENATE

12. INTERIOR AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATION BILL, 1964. By a vote of 70 to 4, passed with amendments this bill, H. R. 5279 (pp. 9198-9206, 9209-18). By a vote of 22 to 56, rejected a motion by Sen. Dirksen (for himself and Sen. Williams, Del.) to recommit the bill to the Appropriations Committee with instructions to amend it so that the total amount appropriated would not exceed that appropriated for fiscal year 1963 (p. 9199). Conferees were appointed (p. 9218). See Digest 77 for items of interest to this Department.
13. PUBLIC DEBT. By a vote of 60 to 24, passed without amendment H. R. 6009, to provide for temporary increases in the public debt ceiling to \$307 billion from date of enactment of the bill until June 30, 1963, and to \$309 billion from July 1, 1963, to August 31, 1963 (pp. 9141, 9172-91, 9193-8). By a vote of 38 to 46, rejected a proposed committee amendment which would have provided for a temporary increase to \$309 billion from July 1, 1963, to June 30, 1964 (rather than from July 1, 1963, to August 31, 1963) (pp. 9172-91, 9193-4). This bill will now be sent to the President.
14. FARM PROGRAM. Sen. McGovern criticized the Farm Bureau for promising wheat farmers that if "the certificate plan were voted down the Congress would replace it with a new and better and more constructive program for 1964," and expressed his opposition to the Farm Bureau proposal for a wheat and feed grain program. pp. 9160-1

Merchant marine: S. 1036, to amend the inland and western rivers rules concerning anchor lights and fog signals in special anchorage areas;

Coast and Geodetic Survey: S. 583, making present provisions of law for transferring in a national emergency personnel and equipment of the Coast and Geodetic Survey to the Army and Navy equally applicable to the Air Force (with amendments); and

Coast and Geodetic Survey: S. 969, to provide medical care for certain Coast and Geodetic Survey retired ships' officers and crew members and their dependents (with amendments).

Pages 9231-9236

Senate Program: Order was entered that immediately after convening on Friday, May 31, presiding officer shall, without transaction of any business or debate, declare the Senate adjourned until noon Tuesday, June 4.

Page 9241

Migratory Workers: Senate made its unfinished business S. 522, to assist States in providing for day care services for children of migratory workers.

Page 9242

Confirmations: One Coast Guard nomination was confirmed.

Page 9242

Record Votes: Five record votes were taken today.

Pages 9194, 9197, 9199, 9206, 9218

Program for Friday: Senate met at 10 a.m. and adjourned at 7:20 p.m. until noon Friday, May 31, when pursuant to order Senate will immediately adjourn, without transaction of business or debate, until noon Tuesday, June 4, when its unfinished business will be S. 522, day care for children of migratory workers.

Page 9242

Committee Meetings

(Committees not listed did not meet)

DISARMAMENT

Committee on Armed Services: The Preparedness Investigating Subcommittee met in executive session to receive a briefing on arms control and disarmament matters from Maj. Gen. R. H. Booth, Chief, Defense Atomic Support Agency.

ARMS CONTROL, AND NOMINATIONS

Committee on Foreign Relations: Committee, in executive session, ordered favorably reported with amendments S. 777, to increase authorizations for the administration of the Arms Control and Disarmament Act. One amendment would authorize \$15 million for use in fiscal years 1964 and 1965 instead of open-end authorization as requested in the bill.

Committee also approved the nominations of William J. Crockett, of Nebraska, to be Deputy Under Secretary of State for Administration, and Robert C. Strong, of Pennsylvania, to be Ambassador to Iraq.

NOMINATION

Committee on the Judiciary: Subcommittee held hearings on the nomination of J. Lindsay Almond, Jr., of Virginia, to be associate judge of the Court of Customs and Patent Appeals, with favoring testimony from Chief Justice John W. Eggleston and Justices Lawrence I'Anson and Harry L. Carrico, all of the Supreme Court of Appeals of Virginia; Chief Justice Eugene Worley, Court of Customs and Patent Appeals; Virginia State Senator Charles R. Fenwick; Lewis E. Powell, Jr., president-elect, American Bar Association; and several other attorneys. Testimony in opposition to this nomination was received from S. R. Hensley, of Portsmouth, Va.

The nominee was introduced to the subcommittee by Representative Gary.

Hearings were adjourned subject to call.

EDUCATION

Committee on Labor and Public Welfare: The Subcommittee on Education continued its hearings on S. 580, proposed National Education Improvement Act of 1963, and related measures, with testimony from Representative Brademas; Andrew J. Biemiller, legislative director, AFL-CIO; Miss Selma Borchardt, Greater Washington Central Labor Committee; Don B. Goodloe, American Federation of Teachers; Frank Karelson, ADA; Dr. R. Jean Brownley, American Association of University Women; Dr. C. Emanuel Carlson, Baptist Joint Committee on Public Affairs; James E. Miller, National Council of Teachers of English; and Maurice B. Mitchell, American Book Publishers Council and the American Textbook Publishers Institute.

Hearings continue tomorrow.

NATIONAL SERVICE CORPS

Committee on Labor and Public Welfare: Subcommittee on Migratory Labor held hearings on S. 1321, to create a National Service Corps, having as its witnesses Secretary of Labor W. Willard Wirtz and Secretary of the Interior Stewart L. Udall.

Hearings continue tomorrow.

ROCK CREEK WATERSHED

Committee on Public Works: Subcommittee on Flood Control—Rivers and Harbors held hearings on the Upper Rock Creek Watershed Work Plan at Rockville, Md., receiving testimony from Charles Swigart, Soil Conservation Service, Department of Agriculture; Raymond L. Freeman, National Park Service, Department of the Interior; Lathrop Smith, who represented the Montgomery County Soil Conservation District, and the Rock Creek Watershed Association; Douglas H. Moore, Jr., deputy county attorney, Montgomery County; John P. Hewitt, Maryland National Capital Park and Planning Commission; and Kenward K. Harris, who represented the Citizens Council for a Clean Potomac, and the Washington Canoe Club.

Hearings were adjourned subject to call.

House of Representatives

Chamber Action

Bills Introduced: 31 public bills, H.R. 6632-6662; 5 private bills, H.R. 6663-6667; and 4 resolutions, H.J. Res. 455 and 456; and H. Res. 372 and 373, were introduced.

Pages 9110-9111

Bills Reported: Reports were filed as follows:

H. Res. 368, authorizing the Speaker to appoint delegates and alternates to attend the International Labor Organization Conference in Geneva (H. Rept. 351);

H. Res. 373, open rule providing for the consideration of, and 2 hours of debate on, H.R. 3496, to further amend the Reorganization Act of 1949, as amended, so that such act will apply to reorganization plans transmitted to Congress any time before June 1, 1965 (H. Rept. 352); and

Conference report on H.R. 5366, making appropriations for the Treasury and Post Office Departments, the Executive Office of the President, and certain independent agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1964 (H. Rept. 353).

Page 9110

Bills Referred: Six Senate-passed bills were referred to appropriate committees.

Page 9110

Quorum Calls: During the proceedings of the House today two quorum calls developed and they appear on pages 9085 and 9085-9086.

Program for Wednesday: Adjourned at 2:44 p.m. until Wednesday, May 29, at 12 o'clock noon, when the House will consider H.R. 5497, continuation of Mexican farm labor program (2 hours of debate), and H. Res. 368, authorizing the Speaker to appoint delegates and alternates to attend the International Labor Organization Conference in Geneva.

Committee Meetings

TOBACCO

Committee on Agriculture: Met in executive session and ordered reported favorably to the House:

H.R. 5930 (amended), to extend for 2 additional years the provisions permitting the lease and transfer of tobacco acreage allotments; and

H.J. Res. 403, to extend the time by which a lease transferring tobacco acreage allotment may be filed.

Rereferred to the Wheat Subcommittee S. 762, to provide for increased wheat acreage allotments in the Tule-lake area of California.

Action was delayed, for further consideration, on H.R. 3850, to establish an additional office of Assistant Secretary of Agriculture.

CIVIL DEFENSE FALLOUT SHELTERS

Committee on Armed Services: Subcommittee No. 3 began hearings on H.R. 3516, the Civil Defense fallout

shelter bill. Heard testimony from Stuart L. Pittman, Assistant Secretary of Defense (Civil Defense). Hearings continue Wednesday, May 29.

SUBCOMMITTEE BUSINESS

Committee on Armed Services: Subcommittee No. 1 ordered reported favorably to the full committee H.R. 2989 (amended), to extend the Missing Persons Act to include persons detained in foreign countries against their will; H.R. 4338, to authorize travel allowances for travel performed by members of the Armed Forces under orders that are later canceled or modified; and H.R. 4739, to allow the Secretary of Defense to authorize the advance movement of the dependents and household effects of a member of the uniformed services who has been directed to a permanent change of station from outside the 50 States. Testimony was given by Department of Defense witnesses.

NATIONAL SERVICE CORPS

Committee on Education and Labor: Special Subcommittee on Labor continued hearings regarding the National Service Corps. Heard testimony from Anthony J. Celebrezze, Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare; and public witnesses.

DATA PROCESSING CENTER

Committee on Education and Labor: Ad Hoc Subcommittee on National Research Data Processing and Information Retrieval Center heard testimony from Ezra Glaser, Assistant Commissioner, U.S. Patent Office; Dr. Sam Alexander, Chief, Data Processing, National Bureau of Standards; and Walter Carlson, Director of Technical Information, Office of Director of Defense Research and Engineering.

EQUAL EMPLOYMENT

Committee on Education and Labor: General Subcommittee on Labor heard testimony from public witnesses on H.R. 405, regarding equal employment opportunities, specifically in the District of Columbia.

FOREIGN AID

Committee on Foreign Affairs: Continued hearings on the Foreign Assistance Act of 1963. Testimony was given by public witnesses.

WATER POLLUTION

Committee on Government Operations: Subcommittee on Natural Resources and Power heard testimony from Department of the Interior witnesses regarding the Nation's water pollution control problems.

GOVERNMENT INFORMATION

Committee on Government Operations: Subcommittee on Foreign Operations and Government Information

H. R. 6998

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

June 1, 1906

Mr. [Name] of [State], Chairman of the Committee on [Committee Name],
reported the following bill:

For the purpose of [Purpose]

A BILL

To provide for [Purpose] and for all matters connected therewith,
and for other purposes.

1. [Text]
2. [Text]
3. [Text]
4. [Text]
5. [Text]

6. [Text]

7. [Text]

8. [Text]

H. R. 6998

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

JUNE 12, 1963

Mr. JOHNSON of California introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Agriculture

A BILL

To provide for increased wheat acreage allotments in the Tulelake area of California.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That subsection (i) of section 334 of the Agricultural
4 Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, is amended as
5 follows:

- 6 (a) Redesignate the subsection as subsection “(j)”;
- 7 (b) Insert in the first and second sentences immediately
8 preceding the word “farms” the words “privately owned”;
- 9 (c) Strike out in the second sentence the word “eight”
10 and insert in lieu thereof the word “twelve”.

88TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 6998

A BILL

To provide for increased wheat acreage allotments in the Tularelake area of California.

By Mr. JOHNSON of California

JUNE 12, 1963

Referred to the Committee on Agriculture

A BILL

to provide for the better regulation of the

of the

and

of the

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF
BUDGET AND FINANCE

(For information only;
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Issued June 28, 1963

For actions of June 27, 1963

88th-1st; No. 97

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HIGHLIGHTS: House committee voted to report Tulelake wheat allotments bill. Sen. Humphrey discussed Common Market reduction in poultry tariff. Rep. Saylor defended wilderness bill.

SENATE

1. FOREIGN TRADE. Sen. Humphrey discussed the recent 'Common Market' decision to reduce the poultry tariff, expressed the hope that additional action on this matter will be taken, and inserted an article discussing the matter. pp. 11227-8
2. FISH RESEARCH. The Commerce Committee reported with amendment S. 627, "to promote State commercial fishery research and development projects." (S. Rept. 338). p. 11203
3. AREA REDEVELOPMENT. Sen. Metcalf inserted testimonies of people who have taken ARA retraining courses. pp. 11218-9
4. TOBACCO. Sen. Moss inserted and discussed a Time article stating that cancer

has had an adverse effect on the sale of tobacco products. pp. 11221-2

5. FOREIGN AID. Sen. Morse criticized the Alliance for Progress program. pp. 11264-71
6. LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM. Agreed to be in recess next week except for pro-forma sessions July 2 and 5. p. 11210

HOUSE

7. WHEAT. The Agriculture Committee voted to report (but did not actually report) without amendment H. R. 6998, to provide for increased wheat acreage allotments in the Tulalake area of Calif. p. D488
8. FARM LABOR. Rep. Talcott explained the difficulties of migrant labor families. p. 11197
Rep. Gonzalez explained the domestic migrants' condition. p. 11195
Rep. Gubser inserted a letter concerning the effect the defeat of the Mexican farm labor program will have on agriculture in Calif. p. 11160
9. FOREIGN TRADE. Passed without amendment H. R. 6011, to continue until Sept. 5, 1966, the suspension of duty on dressed or manufacturedistle or Tampico fiber. p. 11156
Passed without amendment H. R. 2675, to extend for 3 years the suspension of duty on certain tanning extracts. p. 11157
The Merchant Marine Subcommittee of the Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee voted to report to the full committee H. R. 1157, to exclude cargo which is lumber from certain tariff filing requirements under the Shipping Act, 1916. p. D488
10. ASSISTANT SECRETARY. Passed without amendment S. 1359, to provide for an additional Assistant Secretary of the Treasury. This bill will now be sent to the President. pp. 11158-9
11. EXPORT-IMPORT BANK. The Rules Committee reported a resolution to send to conference H. R. 3872, to increase the lending authority of the Export-Import Bank. p. 11198
12. ATOMIC ENERGY. The Rules Committee reported a resolution for the consideration of H. R. 7139, to authorize appropriations for the Atomic Energy Commission. p. 11198
13. CONSERVATION RESERVE. The Agriculture Committee voted to report (but did not actually report) with amendment H. R. 7154, to provide for recontracting of conservation reserve contracts which expire in 1964. p. D488
14. EDUCATION. The Education and Labor Committee voted to report (but did not actually report) H. R. 7156 (a clean bill introduced in lieu of H. R. 4878), to extend for one year the Federal programs of aiding education in impacted areas. p. D488
15. AIR POLLUTION. The Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee voted to report (but did not actually report) with amendment H. R. 6518, to improve, strengthen, and accelerate programs for the prevention and abatement of air pollution. p. D488

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF
BUDGET AND FINANCE

(For information only;
should not be quoted
or cited)

Issued July 2, 1963

For actions of July 1, 1963

88th-1st: No. 99

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HIGHLIGHTS: House committee reported Tulelake wheat allotment bill. Rep. Cleveland criticized USDA barter of wheat for mica. Rep. Findley deplored drop in parity ratio. Reps. Cannon and Jensen criticized increased Federal expenditures. Rep. Dingell urged greater use of U.S. ships for Public Law 480 commodity shipments.

HOUSE

1. WHEAT. The Agriculture Committee reported without amendment H. R. 6998, to provide for increased wheat acreage allotments in the Tulelake area of Calif. (H. Rept. 496). p. 11374
2. PURCHASING; VEHICLES. The Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee reported with amendment H. R. 1341, to require passenger-carrying motor vehicles purchased for use by the Government to meet certain safety standards (H. Rept. 491). p. 11374
3. BUILDINGS. Received the conference report on H. R. 5207, to authorize appropriations for the construction of housing for Federal personnel abroad, including housing for Agricultural Attaches (H. Rept. 497). pp. 11360-1
4. PUBLIC LAW 480. Rep. Cleveland expressed shock "to find that the U.S. Department of Agriculture has just announced its intention to furnish Brazil with 200,000 tons of wheat in exchange for ore including, specifically, mica," and stated that the Government has ended its national mica stockpiling program because existing inventories of mica are in excess of current requirements. p. 11371

5. EXPENDITURES. Reps. Cannon, Jensen, and Curtis expressed concern over increases in Federal expenditures, urged that expenditures be reduced, and Rep. Cannon inserted a table reflecting the current status of appropriation bills. pp. 11361-3, 11365
6. PARITY RATIO. Rep. Findley deplored the drop in the parity ratio to "the lowest 6-month average since 1939," and stated that "Farmers are clearly in the worst cost-price squeeze in 24 years." p. 11365
7. FOOD. Rep. Derwinski inserted a summary of the address of the chairman of the Knorr Food Products Co., Switzerland, urging the FAO to provide facilities to utilize the products of the private food industry in combating hunger in the world. pp. 11366-7
8. MARKETING; FRUITS AND VEGETABLES. Received a report of the Federal Trade Commission, "Economic Inquiry Into Food Marketing - Part II: The Frozen Fruit, Juice, and Vegetable Industry." p. 11373
9. FARM LABOR. Rep. Talcott inserted a letter he received from a strawberry grower favoring continuation of the Mexican farm labor program. p. 11372
Rep. Gonzalez opposed continuation of the Mexican farm labor program, and disputed the arguments of the Farm Bureau for continuation of the program. pp. 11372-3
10. LANDS; ELECTRIFICATION. Received a National Electrical Contractors Assoc. petition critical of the Interior and Agriculture regulations relating to the crossing of public lands by non-Federal builders of powerlines. p. 11375
11. RECORDS. Received a GAO report on a review of separation, storage, and disposal of records at selected Federal records centers, National Archives, and Records Service, General Services Administration. p. 11373

ITEMS IN APPENDIX

12. FARM LABOR. A speech in the House by Rep. Talcott urging reconsideration of legislation for extension of the Mexican farm labor program. p. A4155
Extension of remarks of Rep. Clausen inserting an article explaining that the most likely replacement for the Mexican farm laborer would be a Mexican national on an immigrant visa. p. A4159
13. CONSERVATION. Extension of remarks of Rep. Fulton (Pa.), complimenting the work of the Duquesne Brewing Co. on its conservation work as an example of the need for conservation work by industry. pp. A4167, A4170-1, A4171-2
14. FOREIGN TRADE; SHIPPING. Extension of remarks of Rep. Dingell urging greater use of U.S. ships for shipment of commodities under Public Law 480 programs. pp. A4168-9
15. WILDERNESS. Extension of remarks of Rep. Saylor inserting letters explaining that wilderness areas are for everyone and favoring continuation of the wilderness program. pp. A4169, A4171

TULELAKE AREA DURUM WHEAT ALLOTMENTS

JULY 1, 1963.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

Mr. COOLEY, from the Committee on Agriculture, submitted the following

REPORT

[To accompany H.R. 6998]

The Committee on Agriculture to whom was referred the bill (H.R. 6998) to provide for increased wheat acreage allotments in the Tulalake area of California, having considered the same, report favorably thereon without amendment and recommend that the bill do pass.

PURPOSE

The purpose of this bill is to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to increase the wheat allotment for Durum wheat in the Tulalake area of California from 8,000 to 12,000 acres for the crop year 1963.

NEED FOR THE LEGISLATION

Durum wheat production in the Tulalake area of California was started 9 years ago, when it was discovered that the fertile soil and cool climate of the area was ideal for Durum wheat production which has since proven to be one of the few crops that can be successfully grown there.

The first plantings of Durum wheat on a commercial basis in the Tulalake area were made in 1952. Due to the outbreak of 15-B Rust in the major Durum-producing States which caused almost total crop failure, there existed a large local market for Durum wheat. Since most farms in the area had grown very little wheat, they had little or no wheat history when acreage allotments and quotas were imposed on the 1954 crop. In order to allow the farmers in the Tulalake area to continue to grow Durum wheat on a commercial basis, it was necessary to grant an exemption allowing them a wheat acreage allotment larger than that allowed by their history.

Due to the high freight rates for the major Durum-producing States of the west coast, there has been a high demand in the west cost area for each of the nine crops of Durum wheat produced in the Tulalake area. The 1962 crop of Durum wheat grown in the Tulalake area moved into the west coast channels of trade at an average price of \$3 per bushel. The special exemption to the Tulalake area provides that the crop shall not be given price support.

COST

There would be no additional cost, since the Durum wheat crop produced in the Tulalake area is specifically excluded from price supports.

DEPARTMENTAL APPROVAL

The Department of Agriculture recommended approval of H.R. 3818 which was an earlier bill providing for increased acreage allotments in the Tulalake area. Since H.R. 6998 accomplishes the increase in acreage as approved by the earlier Department of Agriculture letter, it is submitted as follows:

MARCH 27, 1963.

HON. HAROLD D. COOLEY,
*Chairman, Committee on Agriculture,
House of Representatives, Washington, D.C.*

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: This is in reply to your request of February 20, 1963, for a report on H.R. 3818, a bill to provide for increased wheat acreage allotments in the Tulalake area of California.

The Department recommends the enactment of this bill.

H.R. 3818 would amend subsection (i) of section 334 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, to (1) make permanent the authority to increase farm wheat acreage allotments in the irrigable portion of the Tulalake area of Modoc and Siskiyou Counties, Calif., (2) restrict such increased allotments to privately owned farms, (3) beginning with the 1963 crop, increase the total acreage allotment for each crop from 8,000 to 12,000 acres for the area, and (4) authorize the Secretary to increase farm wheat acreage allotments in such area for any year if he finds that such allotments are inadequate to provide a sufficient quantity of Durum wheat (class II) to satisfy the demand therefor in the area of the United States west of the Rocky Mountains in which such wheat is normally marketed and processed.

Section 2 of the bill would amend subsection (i) of section 334 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as added by Public Law 87-703 to become effective for the 1964 and subsequent crops of wheat, to exclude from the provisions of such subsection Durum wheat (class II) in the irrigable portion of the Tulalake area of Modoc and Siskiyou Counties, Calif., to which the provisions of section 1 of the bill would be applicable.

Durum wheat (class II) is a class of wheat used in the manufacture of high-quality macaroni, spaghetti, and similar pasta products, and can be produced only in a few areas of the United States. These areas are located in Minnesota, North Dakota, Montana, South Dakota, and the Tulalake region of California.

Durum wheat production in the Tulalake area was started 9 years ago when it was discovered that the fertile soil and cool climate of

the area was ideal for Durum wheat production which has since proven to be one of the few crops that can be successfully grown there.

The first plantings of Durum wheat on a commercial basis in the Tulelake area were made in 1952. At that time there existed a vast local market for Durum wheat products which had been created by the outbreak of 15-B Rust in the major Durum-producing States, causing almost total crop failures. Since most farms in the area had very little wheat history when acreage allotments and marketing quotas were imposed on the 1954 crop, current farm wheat acreage allotments in the area would still be very small if based upon accredited acreage history.

Due to the high freight rates from the major Durum-producing States to the west coast, manufacturers of pasta products on the west coast have always used a blend of semolina and farina which are made from Durum wheat and locally grown hard wheat, respectively. Since such products are inferior to pasta products made from 100 percent semolina, the macaroni industry on the west coast has indicated that it would go to a 100-percent semolina product if it could be assured of a stable supply at competitive prices.

Each of the nine crops of Durum wheat produced in the Tulelake area have moved into west coast market channels at good prices to producers within 3 months after harvest. With a record crop produced in the major Durum-producing States in 1962, the Durum crop produced in the Tulelake area in 1962 was moved into the west coast market before December 1 at an average price of around \$3 per bushel.

Durum wheat fills a real and immediate need to the economy of farmers in the Tulelake area. Only a limited number of crops can be successively produced in the area such as barley, potatoes, alsike clover seed, and onions, and market prices for these commodities have declined to the point where there is little profit in the production of such commodities. Only about 1,000 acres of onions are produced in the area and these are produced under contract for dehydration. Vegetable production in the area has never been successful because of the long distances to the metropolitan markets.

Temporary legislation pertaining to the production of Durum wheat (class II) in the Tulelake area would expire with the 1963 crop. We recommend permanent extension of the program as provided in H.R. 3818.

The production of Durum wheat (class II) in the Tulelake area is now and will continue to be ineligible for price support, therefore, there will be no additional expenses involved in carrying out the provisions of this proposed bill.

The Bureau of the Budget advises that there is no objection to the presentation of this report from the standpoint of the administration's program.

Sincerely yours,

ORVILLE L. FREEMAN, *Secretary.*

CHANGES IN EXISTING LAW

In compliance with subsection (4) of rule XXIX of the Standing Rules of the Senate, changes in existing law made by the bill, as reported, are shown as follows (existing law proposed to be omitted is enclosed in black brackets, new matter is printed in italic, existing law in which no change is proposed is shown in roman):

[(i)] (j) Notwithstanding any other provision of this Act the Secretary shall increase the acreage allotments for the 1958 through 1963 crops of wheat for *privately owned* farms in the irrigable portion of the area known as the Tulalake division of the Klamath project of California located in Modoc and Siskiyou Counties, California, as defined by the United States Department of Interior, Bureau of Reclamation, and hereinafter referred to as the area. The increase for the area for each such crop shall be determined by adding to the total allotments established for *privately owned* farms in the area for the particular crop without regard to this subsection, hereinafter referred to as the original allotments, an acreage sufficient to make available for each such crop a total allotment of [eight] *twelve* thousand acres for the area: The additional allotments made available by this subsection shall be in addition to the National, State and county allotments otherwise established under this Act, but the acreage planted to wheat pursuant to such increased allotments shall be taken into account in establishing future State, county, and farm acreage allotments. The Secretary shall apportion the additional allotment acreage made available under this subsection between Modoc and Siskiyou Counties on the basis of the relative needs for additional allotments for the portion of the area in each county. The Secretary shall also allot such additional acreage to individual farms in the area for which an application for an increased acreage is made on the basis of tillable acres, crop rotation practices, type of soil and topography, and taking into account the original allotment for the farm, if any. No producer shall be eligible to participate in the wheat acreage reserve program with respect to any farm for any year for which such farm receives an additional allotment under this subsection; and no wheat produced on such farm in such year shall be eligible for price support. The increase in the wheat acreage allotment for any farm under this subsection shall be conditioned upon the production of durum wheat (class II) on such increased acreage. The land use provisions of section 339 shall not be applicable to any farm receiving an additional allotment under this subsection. Any provision of law providing for a general reduction in farm acreage allotments, or for an acreage diversion program, for the 1962 or 1963 crop of wheat shall not be construed to apply to farms for which acreage allotments are increased under the provisions hereof unless such provision of law is made applicable specifically to such farms.

Union Calendar No. 216

88TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 6998

[Report No. 496]

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

JUNE 12, 1963

Mr. JOHNSON of California introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Agriculture

JULY 1, 1963

Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

A BILL

To provide for increased wheat acreage allotments in the Tulelake area of California.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

3 That subsection (i) of section 334 of the Agricultural
4 Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, is amended as
5 follows:

6 (a) Redesignate the subsection as subsection “(j)”;

7 (b) Insert in the first and second sentences immediately
8 preceding the word “farms” the words “privately owned”;

9 (c) Strike out in the second sentence the word “eight”

10 and insert in lieu thereof the word “twelve”.

88TH CONGRESS
1ST Session

H. R. 6998

[Report No. 496]

A BILL

To provide for increased wheat acreage allotments in the Tulare area of California.

By Mr. JOHNSON of California

JUNE 12, 1963

Referred to the Committee on Agriculture

JULY 1, 1963

Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF
BUDGET AND FINANCE

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For actions of July 5 and 8, 1963
88th-1st; Nos.
101 and 102

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HIGHLIGHTS: July 5: House received GAO audit report of Federal Crop Insurance Corporation. July 8: House passed bills to: Extend lease and transfer of tobacco allotments; Increase Tulalake durum wheat allotments. Rep. Battin criticized USDA activities in wheat referendum. Rep. Curtis expressed concern over Common Market Agricultural policies.

HOUSE - July 5

1. FARM LABOR. Rep. Talcott criticized the Mexican Farm Labor program as causing great expenses for the migrant families and stated that the domestic worker receives a double protection against the migrant worker. p. 11475
2. CROP INSURANCE. Received a report from the Comptroller General on the audit of the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation for fiscal year 1962 (H. Doc. 133). p. 11476
3. LAND. Received a report from Interior announcing that an adequate soil survey and land classification of the lands in the Dalles project, Ore., has been completed. p. 11476
4. PEACE CORPS. Received from the President a proposed bill to amend further the Peace Corps Act, as amended; to Foreign Affairs Committee. p. 11476

5. FOREIGN TRADE. Received from Treasury a proposed bill to amend section 313(b) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended, to prohibit drawback payments on exported articles under certain circumstances; to Ways and Means Committee. p. 11476
6. ADJOURNED until Mon., July 8. p. 11476

SENATE - July 5

Met briefly, but conducted no business, and adjourned until Tues., July 9.
p. 11477

HOUSE - July 8

7. TOBACCO. Passed without amendment S. 581, to extend for two additional years (1964 and 1965) the provisions of law permitting the lease and transfer of tobacco acreage allotments. This bill will now be sent to the President.
p. 11480
Passed without amendment H. J. Res. 403, to extend the time by which a lease transferring a tobacco acreage allotment may be filed with the ASC County Committee. pp. 11480-1
8. WHEAT. Passed with an amendment S. 762, to increase the acreage allotment for durum wheat in the Tulalake area, Calif., from 8,000 to 12,000 acres. pp. 11498-9
9. PERSONNEL. Passed as reported H. R. 4837, to extend to all Federal employees the existing provisions of law that provide for restoring to an employee pay and other benefits which he has lost because of an unjustified or unwarranted personnel action that is later corrected by appropriate authority. pp. 11479-80
10. ELECTRIFICATION. Passed as reported H. R. 4062, to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to market electric power generated at the Amistad Dam on the Rio Grande. p. 11480
Rep. Saylor criticized the reported decision of the Department of the Interior to extend the Bonneville power marketing area into Southern Idaho and urged that the action not be taken until it could be studied by the Congress. pp. 11524-5
11. PROPERTY; MINERALS. The Subcommittee on Mines and Mining of the Interior and Insular Affairs Committee voted to report to the full committee H. R. 4211, to provide for the conveyance of certain mineral interests of the U. S. in property in S. C. to the record owners of the surface of that property (relates to mineral interests in property which have been transferred from the Farmers Home Administration to Interior). p. D501
12. WATERSHEDS. The "Daily Digest" states that the Subcommittee on Conservation and Credit of the Agriculture Committee "approved five watershed projects." p. D501
13. D. C. APPROPRIATION BILL, 1964. The Appropriations Committee reported this bill, H. R. 7431 (H. Rept. 499). p. 11535
14. FOREIGN TRADE. Rep. Curtis discussed the balance-of-payments problem and expressed concern over the possible effects of the agricultural trade policies of the European Common Market on our domestic agriculture. pp. 11519-24
Rep. Cramer criticized the use of free world ships to transport cargo to Cuba and urged stronger measures by the U.S. to discourage such shipments. pp. 11518-9

tribes, then this bill is the only way it can be done.

Mr. CONTE. What kind of experts do they need to present their claims?

Mr. SAYLOR. They would have to be able to research the records, determine tribal history and determine what the value of the lands were so that they could present a claim before the Commission. The Secretary of the Interior would have the authority to determine who of the Indian tribes would present the claims.

Mr. CONTE. Is there any provision in here that would safeguard the Indians?

Mr. SAYLOR. The safeguard that we have in this bill is that the loan fund is under the complete jurisdiction of the Secretary of the Interior to whom Congress entrusted full responsibility for the Indians of this country.

Mr. CONTE. The Secretary of the Interior makes the loan to the Indian tribe and then it is up to the Indian tribe to hire the expert?

Mr. SAYLOR. That is right. But all contracts for the hiring must be approved by the Secretary of the Interior.

Mr. FORD. May I ask, is there any cutoff date when such claims may be submitted or is this something that goes on ad infinitum with no terminal point?

Mr. HALEY. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FORD. I certainly do.

Mr. HALEY. The cutoff date already expired. There are no more claims to be filed under this Indian Claims Commission Act.

Mr. FORD. Is it the disposition of the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs to stand firm on the cut-off date?

Mr. HALEY. We have already cut off these claims. No more can be filed under the law and, of course, we will stand firm and not allow the thing to be reopened.

Mr. FORD. Of course, there is always the possibility the Congress could extend the date for filing the claims. I am just curious. Is it the disposition of the present members of the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs to stand firm and hold the line on the date to cut off claims for the future? I highly respect the judgment of the gentleman from Florida, the judgment of the gentleman from Pennsylvania, and the judgment of the gentleman from Oklahoma. What is the current feeling on the part of these three distinguished gentlemen in this regard?

Mr. SAYLOR. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield to me?

Mr. FORD. I will be glad to yield.

Mr. SAYLOR. I cannot commit all of the present members of the House Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs. However, I might say there has been absolutely no indication whatsoever of extending the date or reopening the date for filing claims. Every tribe we know of has taken full advantage of the opportunity to file their claims and many of them have been prosecuted, but there is still this tremendous backlog. It is in an effort to make sure the backlog is done away with and the Indian Claims

Committee would be abolished, that this bill was introduced at this time.

Mr. FORD. Again, this would be the attitude of the committee generally, that the cutoff date has been established and from now on it is purely and simply a problem of processing the respective claims that have been filed. Is that correct?

Mr. HALEY. The gentleman is absolutely correct.

Mr. FORD. Mr. Speaker, I withdraw my reservation of objection.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there is hereby authorized to be appropriated the sum of \$5,000,000 for the establishment of a revolving fund from which the Secretary of the Interior may make loans to Indian tribes and bands and to other identifiable groups of American Indians residing within the territorial limits of the United States for use by them in obtaining expert assistance, other than the assistance of counsel, for the preparation and trial of claims pending before the Indian Claims Commission.

SEC. 2. No loan shall be made under this Act to a tribe, band, or group if, in the opinion of the Secretary, it has funds available in an amount adequate to obtain the expert assistance it needs or the fees to be paid the experts are unreasonable in the light of the services to be performed by them.

SEC. 3. Every loan made under this Act shall be reported to the Committees on Interior and Insular Affairs of the Senate and House of Representatives within fifteen days of the time it is made.

SEC. 4. Any loan made under this Act shall bear interest and shall, together with such interest, be repayable out of the proceeds of any judgment recovered by the tribe, band, or group on its claim against the United States. If no judgment is recovered or if the amount of the judgment recovered is inadequate to repay the loan and interest thereon, the unpaid amount shall be declared nonrepayable by the Secretary.

SEC. 5. Repayments of loans made under this Act and of interest thereon shall be credited to the revolving fund established under the first section of this Act.

SEC. 6. No liability shall attach to the United States because of a failure to make a loan in the amount requested.

With the following committee amendments:

Page 1, line 4, strike out "\$5,000,000" and insert "\$900,000".

Page 2, line 19, strike out "shall" and insert "may".

The committee amendments were agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

CORRECTING LAND DESCRIPTION IN ACT PROVIDING FOR EXCHANGE OF LANDS BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND THE UTE INDIAN TRIBE

The Clerk called the bill (H.R. 5883) to correct a land description in the act entitled "To provide for an exchange of

lands between the United States and the Southern Ute Indian Tribe, and for other purposes."

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That subsection 1(a) of the Act of October 15, 1962 (Public Law 87-828; 76 Stat. 954), is amended by deleting the comma after "Section 9: West half".

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

AUTHORIZING CONVEYANCE OF CERTAIN FEDERALLY OWNED LAND IN TRUST STATUS TO CHEROKEE INDIAN TRIBE OF OKLAHOMA

The Clerk called the bill (H.R. 6496) to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to convey certain federally owned land in trust status to the Cherokee Indian Tribe of Oklahoma.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all the right, title, and interest of the United States in the following described land comprising 40 acres, more or less, heretofore set aside for school purposes, are hereby declared to be held in trust for the Cherokee Indian Tribe of Oklahoma:

North half southeast quarter northeast quarter, and that part of the northeast quarter northeast quarter lying south of United States Highway Numbered 62, section 20, township 16 north, range 22 east, Indian meridian, Oklahoma.

SEC. 2. The Indian Claims Commission is directed to determine in accordance with the provisions of section 2 of the Act of August 13, 1946 (60 Stat. 1050), the extent to which the value of the lands conveyed under the authority of this Act should or should not be set off against any claim against the United States determined by the Commission.

With the following committee amendment:

Page 2, line 8, strike out "Commission." and insert "Commission subsequent to the conveyance."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

WIND RIVER INDIAN IRRIGATION PROJECT, WYOMING

The Clerk called the bill (H.R. 6710) to approve an order of the Secretary of the Interior canceling irrigation charges against non-Indian-owned lands under the Wind River Indian Irrigation project, Wyoming, and for other purposes.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, in accordance with provision of the Act of June

22, 1936 (49 Stat. 1803, 25 U.S.C. 389-389e), the order of the Secretary of the Interior canceling delinquent operation and maintenance irrigation charges in the amount of \$1,134.99, which includes both principal and accrued interest thereon, against lands on the Wind River Indian irrigation project, Wyoming, described as the northwest quarter northwest quarter, southwest quarter, northwest quarter of section 9, township 1 south, range 4 east, Wind River meridian, and a contract for the deferred payment of delinquent charges in the amount of \$2,331.59, are hereby approved.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

TULELAKE AREA DURUM WHEAT ALLOTMENTS

The Clerk called the bill (H.R. 6998) to provide for increased wheat acreage allotments in the Tulelake area of California.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. FORD. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I wonder what is so unique about the situation in California in this instance that we should grant an exception for Durum wheat in that area. I can give two or three examples of a special kind of wheat in short supply and yet under the existing law no exception is granted for greater production. What is so unique about this that it would permit an exception, and an increase of 50 percent in acreage?

Mr. JOHNSON of California. Mr. Speaker, in answer to the gentleman from Michigan, this particular kind of wheat that is grown in the Tulelake area does not come under the support program. This matter has been given consideration by the Secretary of Agriculture in the past 3 years. Last year this increased acreage allotment was allowed. This Durum wheat is grown in the Tulelake area and is grown in on other part of California and very few other places in the United States. This matter was taken up with the U.S. Department of Agriculture and other Durum wheat areas, the Dakotas and Minnesota, and there is no opposition to the bill whatsoever. This wheat that is grown in the Tulelake area is grown on the west coast. It is all milled there. It is one of the few crops they can grow at this particular elevation. It is grown at an elevation of about 4,000 feet. There the crop pattern is very limited. This is one of the crops grown by these veterans who have homesteaded on this Federal reclamation project.

I know of no objection to it from any other area in the United States that grows Durum wheat.

Mr. FORD. Mr. Speaker, I have great sympathy for this rather unique situation. However, the fact is we have other types of wheat where there is no surplus, and where the wheat is in great demand, but we do not provide any exception in those cases.

Mr. JOHNSON of California. The type of wheat the gentleman speaks of comes under the support program. This

has never come under the support program.

Mr. FORD. The reason it does not come under the support program, if my recollection is correct, is that an exception was made for Durum wheat. But the circumstances are no more unique in the case of Durum wheat than the kind of wheat we grow in Michigan and in several other North Central States. This wheat is in great demand. It is not necessary to support the price. There is no need for acreage restrictions. But the people from other wheat-growing areas are the ones who refused to give us any leeway in the amount of wheat of this type we want to grow. Frankly, I cannot see that the circumstances are any different here than in the cases I have indicated.

Mr. JOHNSON of California. In this particular area this is one of the few crops they can grow. The Klamath project was created by the Congress. Lands were reclaimed and later were homesteaded by the veterans. This is one of their cash crops. It merely allows them to make an economical operation out of their wheat-growing activity in the Tulelake Basin.

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield to me?

Mr. FORD. I yield to the distinguished majority leader.

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding. This matter was before my subcommittee for many years when I was chairman of the Subcommittee on Wheat. The peculiar situation here and the justifying factor, so far as I am concerned, is the fact that there is a local market for the Durum wheat grown in this area.

If we do not pass this legislation we deprive California millers of this particular wheat which is nearby and available. We have always made this exception to the general wheat law. I think it is sound. It is very limited, but I think if the gentleman will go into the matter he will agree.

Mr. FORD. I am sure the majority leader and I would agree, but there are other kinds of wheat that are not in surplus. There are other kinds of wheat that, if you took off the acreage restrictions, could be grown and could be sold without price supports. There would be no need or necessity for any price-support legislation. I often wonder why we impose this across-the-Nation limitation on all wheat of all kinds except Durum wheat. I do not understand it.

Mr. ALBERT. We do not make a complete exception of Durum wheat. This is Durum wheat in a particular locality which has its own market apart from Durum wheat or any other kind of wheat marketed anywhere else in the United States.

Mr. TEAGUE of California. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FORD. I yield.

Mr. TEAGUE of California. It is my understanding that Durum wheat does not compete in any way with other wheat. Durum wheat is used simply for the making of macaroni. These other wheats are used for making pies and

cakes, and so forth, whereas Durum wheat is not.

Mr. FORD. The kind of wheat I am talking about goes into pastries. There is a shortage. There is no surplus. I cannot see why we should except Durum wheat from this across-the-board acreage limitation while putting all other wheat in the same category.

Mr. ALBERT. On that point I must beg to advise my distinguished friend that there is some question as to whether there is no surplus of this type of wheat, because we have shipped under Public Law 484 and otherwise millions of tons of wheat, soft red winter wheat, used in making pies, cakes, and pastries. But the situation there is entirely different from the situation here. This is a local area where this local supply is used by the local millers, California millers. I see here on the floor the distinguished gentleman from North Dakota [Mr. SHORT], in whose State Durum wheat is produced. Without this the California millers would have to go all the way to North Dakota or Montana to get Durum wheat. I think that would be an unfair imposition both on the farmers of this area and on the millers on the west coast.

Mr. FORD. I think this rather limited legislation tends to point up the impracticality, the total impracticality, of nationwide wheat legislation that affects all categories of wheat as to price support and acreage limitations. It is a completely impractical situation. The net result is Congress makes an exception for Durum wheat when the circumstances are not too difficult in other cases. I do not wish to penalize the wheat farmers in this particular area because of their unfortunate situation. I want to be helpful. But I think this illustrates very dramatically the complete and total impracticality of a nationwide wheat program covering all categories of wheat with an acreage limitation and a price-support program.

Mr. Speaker, I withdraw my reservation of objection.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There was no objection.

Mr. PURCELL. Mr. Speaker, I ask for the immediate consideration of a similar Senate bill, S. 762, and ask that that bill be amended by striking out all after the enacting clause and substituting the language of H.R. 6998.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That subsection (i) of section 334 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, is amended as follows:

(a) Redesignate the subsection as subsection "(j)";

(b) Insert in the first and second sentences immediately preceding the word "farms" the words "privately owned";

(c) Strike out in the first sentence the language "1958 through 1963" and insert in lieu thereof the language "1963 and subsequent";

(d) Strike out in the second sentence the word "eight" and insert in lieu thereof the word "twelve"; and

(e) Change the period at the end of the second sentence to a colon and add the following proviso: "Provided, That if with respect to any crop of durum wheat (class II) the Secretary finds that the acreage allotments for privately owned farms producing durum wheat (class II) in said area, as increased under this subsection, are inadequate to provide for the production of a sufficient quantity of durum wheat (class II) to satisfy the demand therefor in the area of the United States west of the Rocky Mountains in which such durum wheat (class II) is normally marketed and processed, further increases may be made in the farm acreage allotments in such area by such uniform percentage as he deems necessary to provide for such quantity."

Sec. 2. Subsection (i) of section 334 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as added by Public Law 87-703 to become effective for the 1964 and subsequent crops of wheat, is amended by inserting in the first sentence thereof, after the words "type of wheat" the first time such words appear in the language, "except for durum wheat (class II) in the irrigable portion of the area known as the Tulelake division of the Klamath project of California, to which the provisions of subsection (j) are applicable,".

Mr. PURCELL. Mr. Speaker, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. PURCELL: Strike out all after the enacting clause of the bill S. 762 and insert in lieu thereof the provisions of H.R. 6998, as follows: "That subsection (i) of section 334 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, is amended as follows:

"(a) Redesignate the subsection as subsection (j)";

"(b) Insert in the first and second sentences immediately preceding the word 'farms' the words 'privately owned';

"(c) Strike out in the second sentence the word 'eight' and insert in lieu thereof the word 'twelve'."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

SUBCOMMITTEE ON MINES AND MINING, COMMITTEE ON INTERIOR AND INSULAR AFFAIRS

Mr. EDMONDSON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Subcommittee on Mines and Mining of the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs may sit during general debate this afternoon.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Oklahoma?

There was no objection.

INCREASING PER DIEM AND SUBSISTENCE AND LIMITING MILEAGE ALLOWANCES OF GRAND AND PETIT JURORS

Mr. DOWDY. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 5905) to amend section 1871 of title 28, United States Code, to increase the per diem and subsistence, and limit mileage allowances of grand and petit jurors.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section 1871 of title 28, United States Code, is amended to read as follows:

"§ 1871. Fees

"Grand and petit jurors in district courts or before United States commissioners shall receive the following fees, except as otherwise expressly provided by law:

"For actual attendance at the place of trial or hearing and for the time necessarily occupied in going to and from such place at the beginning and end of such service or at any time during the same, \$10 per day, except that any juror required to attend more than thirty days in hearing one case may be paid in the discretion and upon the certification of the trial judge a per diem fee not exceeding \$14 for each day in excess of thirty days he is required to hear such case.

"For the distance necessarily traveled to and from a juror's residence by the shortest practicable route in going to and returning from the place of service at the beginning and at the end of the term of service 10 cents per mile; and for additional necessary daily or other interim travel during the term of service the juror shall be allowed for such travel 10 cents per mile, but not to exceed the subsistence allowance which would have been paid him if he had remained at the place of holding court overnight or during temporary recess, and if daily travel appears impracticable, subsistence of \$10 per day shall be allowed, including the time necessarily occupied in going to and returning from the place of attendance. Whenever in any case the jury is ordered to be kept together and not to separate, the cost of subsistence during such period shall be paid by the United States marshal upon the order of the court in lieu of the foregoing subsistence allowance.

"Jury fees and travel and subsistence allowances provided by this section shall be paid by the United States marshal on the certificate of the clerk of the court, and in the case of jury fees in excess of \$10 per diem, when allowed as hereinabove provided, on the certificate of the trial judge."

The SPEAKER. Is a second demanded?

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, I demand a second.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, a second will be considered as ordered.

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER. The question is, Will the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 5905?

The question was taken; and (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and the bill was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

(Mr. DOWDY asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point.)

Mr. DOWDY. Mr. Speaker, the bill would amend section 1871 of title 28 to bring subsistence and attendance fees of jurors more into line with current costs, and to limit mileage allowances to the amount paid as subsistence. The increase for attendance would be from \$7 to \$10 a day and the increase of subsistence for jurors who remain overnight would be from \$7 to \$10 a day. Where trials extend over 30 days, the amount allowed for attendance would be increased from the present \$10 to \$14.

The bill H.R. 5905 was introduced in accordance with the recommendations of the Judicial Conference of the United States transmitted to the Congress by the Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts. The provisions of the bill were approved by the Judicial Conference of the United States at its March 1963 session. The amendments to title 28 embodied in the bill were recommended by the Judicial Conference Committee on the Operation of the Jury System.

The action of the Judicial Conference Committee was taken after comments had been received from judges and jurors throughout the United States which indicated that the present amounts provided for the attendance of jurors and their subsistence are inadequate. Hotel expense has greatly increased in recent years with the result that lodging alone often takes all the subsistence allowance of \$7 without anything remaining to the juror to defray the cost of his meals. The committee is informed that Government employees now are allowed up to \$16 a day as a per diem allowance in lieu of subsistence. The contrast between this allowance and the \$7 allowed for jurors in the opinion of this committee indicates the need for the amendments provided in the bill.

In recommending that the subsistence allowance be increased, the Judicial Conference also recommended that there be a limitation on the amount of mileage paid to jurors who do not remain overnight during their period of jury service, but return to their homes. The information gathered by the Judicial Conference Committee on the Operation of the Jury System showed that in some districts jurors have been allowed to receive mileage payments for returning daily to their homes which are in excess of the daily subsistence they would have received had they remained overnight at the place of holding court. When this problem was first brought to the attention of the Judicial Conference, it was hoped that the audit section of the Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts might handle the problem on an administrative level by calling attention to excessive mileage allowances. However, this was not effective in discouraging excessive payments and the Judicial Conference Committee recommended that mileage allowances be limited to the amount of \$10 per day which is the amount provided for subsistence allowances in H.R. 5905.

The limit as to mileage in addition to providing for equality of payment as between jurors has another relation to the functioning of the jury system. If a juror engages in long and sometimes arduous travel in connection with his jury service, it must affect his ability to serve as a juror. The jury system requires that each juror render the best possible service and attention to the case at hand to the end that justice will be served. In recognition of this fact the limitation contained in the bill was fixed with the assumption that it would permit a juror to travel up to about 50 miles to attend court, or a total of 100 miles of round trip travel per day. The committee has concluded that this is a reasonable limit.

It can be assumed that the most convenient means of travel for a juror would be in his own car. It is apparent that the time required for greater distances would mean travel time in excess of 3 or 4 hours a day. It is difficult to see how jurors serving under such conditions could render their best service. If jurors attempted to use public transportation, the chances are the time for travel would be increased even more. The adoption of a limitation as contained in this bill will make it necessary for the courts to recognize that jurors who are summoned and have to return home each day should be excused if they live more than 50 miles from the court and do not desire to accept the amount provided for travel. The Judicial Conference Committee on the Operation of the Jury System in its 1960 report to the Judicial Conference concluded that it is entirely practicable to secure an impartial jury at any place of holding court with this limitation upon travel allowances.

The evidence presented to the committee indicates that the figures included in the proposed amendments would, of course, increase the cost of the operation of the jury system. The total yearly cost for the system under current rates has been set at \$4,570,000. The rates proposed in this bill would cause the cost to increase by an estimated \$1,400,000, so that the total cost for the operation of Federal juries throughout the United States is estimated to be \$5,970,000.

There is a well-defined need for each of the amendments recommended in this bill. The increases provided for in the bill are clearly justified by present-day costs and conditions. The limitation upon mileage payments is fair when coupled with the proposed subsistence increase. Furthermore, these amendments have a direct reference to the functioning of the jury system which is basic to our system of justice. These amendments are required in order to continue the high standard of jury service which must be maintained in the courts of the United States and, therefore, recommends the favorable consideration of the bill.

AUTHORIZING APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE ATOMIC ENERGY COM- MISSION

Mr. ELLIOTT. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on Rules I call up the resolution (H. Res. 425) providing for the consideration of H.R. 7139, a bill to authorize appropriations for the Atomic Energy Commission in accordance with section 261 of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended, and for other purposes, and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

Resolved, That upon the adoption of this resolution it shall be in order to move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H.R. 7139) to authorize appropriations for the Atomic Energy Commission in accordance with section 261 of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended, and for other purposes. After general debate, which shall be confined

to the bill and shall continue not to exceed two hours, to be equally divided and controlled by the chairman and ranking minority member of the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy, the bill shall be read for amendment under the five-minute rule. At the conclusion of the consideration of the bill for amendment, the Committee shall rise and report the bill to the House with such amendments as may have been adopted, and the previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill and amendments thereto to final passage without intervening motion except one motion to recommit.

Mr. ELLIOTT. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may require following which I yield 30 minutes to the gentleman from California [Mr. SMITH].

Mr. Speaker, House Resolution 425 provides for consideration of H.R. 7139, a bill to authorize appropriations for the Atomic Energy Commission for fiscal year 1964 in accordance with section 261 of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended, and for other purposes. The resolution provides an open rule with 2 hours of general debate. I know of no opposition to the rule on this side.

H.R. 7139 would authorize a total of \$216,271,000 for the following purposes: various new construction projects; cooperation with European Atomic Energy Community; cooperative power reactor demonstration program, fast breeder research and development; spectral shift power reactor development, design, and construction; and cooperative research and development program with West German authorities. In addition, the bill would authorize the waiver of established Government-use charges for enriched uranium and heavy water as follows: \$10 million each for cooperative power reactor demonstration program, and spectral shift power reactor.

Mr. Speaker, I urge the adoption of House Resolution 425.

Mr. SMITH of California. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may use.

(Mr. SMITH of California asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. SMITH of California. Mr. Speaker, House Resolution 425 will provide 2 hours general debate on an open rule for the consideration of H.R. 7139, a bill to authorize appropriations for the Atomic Energy Commission.

The bill, as reported, under section 101 authorizes \$172,562,000 for 46 new construction projects during fiscal year 1964. The Commission had requested an additional \$12 million for construction of a military compact reactor. The committee determined, after extensive hearings, that this project was not necessary this year.

Section 102 of the bill imposes certain standard cost limitations on the Commission's authority to undertake projects authorized under section 101.

Section 103 authorizes \$7.5 million for the cooperative research and development program with the European Atomic Energy Community.

Section 104 pertains to the cooperative power reactor demonstration program. Section 104(a) provides an additional \$709,000 for research and development on the very important concept of the fast breeder reactor.

Section 104(b) provides the Commission with authority to waive its use charges for reactor fuels by an additional \$10 million.

Section 105 authorizes \$30 million for a cooperative program for the design, development and construction of a spectral shift nuclear powerplant.

Section 106 authorizes \$5.5 million for a cooperative arrangement with West German authorities.

In summary, Mr. Speaker, the bill authorizes a total of approximately \$216 million for fiscal year 1964 AEC appropriations. This compares with an overall Commission request of \$233 million, or a total cut of more than 7 percent in authorizations plus other deletions of requested authority.

Finally, Mr. Speaker, section 107 of the bill amends the Atomic Energy Act of 1954 so as to impose a requirement of prior congressional authorization of all appropriations to the Atomic Energy Commission.

It is becoming increasingly difficult for the committee to carry out its responsibilities while it lacks the authority to review over 92 percent of the funds requested for the atomic energy program. Therefore, members of the committee, from both sides of the aisle and without dissent, have recommended that section 261 of the Atomic Energy Act be amended to require prior congressional authorization of all appropriations for the Atomic Energy Commission. In this way, the committee feels that they will be in a better position to provide service to the Appropriations Committees of both Houses and to the entire Congress and, of course, to the taxpayers of the Nation.

This bill was reported out by the joint committee without dissent.

Mr. Speaker, I know of no objection to the rule. I urge its adoption. I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. ELLIOTT. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the resolution.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

IN THE COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE—AUTHORIZING APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION

Mr. HOLIFIELD. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H.R. 7139) to authorize appropriations for the Atomic Energy Commission in accordance with section 261 of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended, and for other purposes.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from California.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly, the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill H.R. 7139, with Mr. ANDREWS in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

By unanimous consent, the first reading of the bill was dispensed with.

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF
BUDGET AND FINANCE

(For information only;
should not be quoted
or cited)

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HIGHLIGHTS: Senate cleared Tulelake durum wheat allotment bill. Sen. Hart favored farm program of direct payments to farmers. Sen. Yarborough expressed concern over effects of pesticides on wildlife. Sen. Humphrey and others introduced and Sen. Humphrey discussed bill to increase FHA insured loans authorization.

HOUSE

1. **EXPORT-IMPORT BANK.** Conferees were appointed on H. R. 3872, to increase the lending authority of the Export-Import Bank (pp. 11629-32). Senate conferees have not been appointed.
2. **FARM LABOR.** Rep. Gonzalez urged clearing foreign workers from the farm labor market for domestic workers. pp. 11648-9
Rep. Talcott inserted a letter criticizing the influx into schools of migrant laborers' children. pp. 11644-5
3. **PAPER.** Rep. Laird compared Wisconsin's and Georgia's paper industries. p. 11646
4. **OUTDOOR RECREATION.** Rep. Meader urged State leadership in developing outdoor recreation areas. pp. 11646-7

5. FOREIGN TRADE. Rep. Hall opposed tariff reductions as a result of reduction of poultry exports to the Common Market. pp. 11649-52
6. AIR POLLUTION. The Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee reported without amendment H.R. 6518, to improve, strengthen, and accelerate programs for the prevention and abatement of air pollution (H. Rept. 508). p. 11653.
7. EDUCATION. The Education and Labor Committee reported without amendment H.R. 7156, to extend for one year the Federal programs of aiding education in impacted areas. (H. Rept. 506). p. 11653
8. WATERSHEDS. The "Daily Digest" states that the Conservation and Credit Subcommittee of the Agriculture Committee approved five watershed projects. p. D507

SENATE

9. WHEAT. Concurred in the House amendment to S. 762, to increase the acreage allotment for durum wheat in the Tulalake area, Calif., from 8,000 to 12,000 acres for one year (as originally passed by the Senate the bill would have made the increase permanent). This bill will now be sent to the President. p. 11582
10. BUILDINGS. Received and agreed to the conference report on H. R. 5207, to authorize appropriations for the construction of housing for Federal personnel abroad, including housing for Agricultural Attaches. pp. 11563-5
11. FARM PROGRAM. Sen. Hart inserted and commended an editorial favoring a proposal by Under Secretary of Commerce Roosevelt to discontinue acreage controls on basic agricultural commodities and provide direct payments to farmers. p. 11579
12. PESTICIDES. Sen. Yarborough expressed concern over the death of a large number of wild fowl in Texas, stated that he has asked Interior and Agriculture to investigate to determine what part man-made chemicals or sprays or poisons may have contributed to the deaths, and inserted two items relative to the matter. pp. 11571-2
13. FOREIGN AID. Sen. Morse expressed concern over recent trade and commercial agreements between Pakistan and Communist China, and urged that substantial cuts be made in proposed assistance for Pakistan under the foreign aid program. pp. 11603-6
14. WATER RESOURCES. Received a Mo. Legislature resolution pledging continued support and cooperation with the Federal Government in developing the water resources of the State. p. 11542
Sen. Yarborough inserted the address of Sen. Anderson at the dedication of the saline water conversion plant at Roswell, N. Mex. pp. 11570-1
15. WILDLIFE. Passed over, at the request of Sen. Mansfield, S. 793, to promote the conservation of wildlife resources on the Pacific flyway in the Tulalake, Lower Klamath, Upper Klamath, and Clear Lake National Wildlife Refuges in Ore. and Calif. p. 11586
16. CROP INSURANCE. Received from GAO an audit report on the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation for fiscal year 1962; to Government Operations Committee. p. 11598
17. PEACE CORPS. Received from the President a proposed bill "to amend further the Peace Corps Act"; to Foreign Relations Committee. p. 11538

Referring to an editorial in the Catholic Star Herald titled the "Empty House of the AMA," Dr. Annis stated:

This is typical of the distortion of the Catholic press. They are ignorant of the position of American medicine and firmly fixed in their socialist philosophies. These people are so firmly fixed in their view that they won't even listen to our point of view.

The president of the AMA then extended his attack to include a most distinguished churchman, Msgr. George Higgins, director of the Social Action Department of the National Catholic Welfare Conference. Monsignor Higgins' endorsement of the King-Anderson approach must, if we believe Dr. Annis, make this Catholic prelate nothing but a "political quak and a charlatan," for this is what Dr. Annis has called those who favor health care through social security. But Dr. Annis had an explanation for Monsignor Higgins' position; he said he must be under the influence of labor leaders—fiery demons whom Dr. Annis must believe are descendants of Satan himself.

Mr. President, I believe the views of the Catholic Star Herald and Monsignor Higgins reflect one of the greatest virtues of the church—a well developed sense of social responsibility. The perspectives of the press and of Monsignor Higgins are as deep as those of Dr. Annis are shallow.

I believe the Nation is getting tired and bored with organized medicine's prophet of gloom and doom. And I believe they would prefer to have him speak with the sort of responsibility they expect from a practicing physician.

When asked about Dr. Annis' attack on him, Monsignor Higgins evidenced some of this boredom, as well as a good deal of charity, with this comment:

Some statements you just smile at.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the interview with Dr. Annis which appeared in the Catholic Star Herald of June 28, 1963, the report of Monsignor Higgins' response, and an editorial from the Star Herald commenting on the situation, be printed at this point in my remarks.

There being no objection, the interview, report, and editorial were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

[From the Catholic Star Herald,
June 28, 1963]

INTERVIEW WITH AMA'S DR. ANNIS—ACCUSES
CATHOLIC PRESS OF DISTORTING MEDICARE
(By Joseph F. Nolan)

ATLANTIC CITY.—The president of the American Medical Association last week accused the Catholic press—"the only ones taking me to task"—of distortion and partiality, and gave his own interpretation of the encyclical "Mater et Magistra's" bearing on the proposed medicare program.

In a Star Herald interview Dr. Edward R. Annis of Miami charged some Catholic editors with being so "firmly fixed in their new socialist philosophies" that they "will not listen to our point of view," and attacked particularly the writing of Msgr. George Higgins, director of the social action department of the National Catholic Welfare Conference.

Medicare, according to Dr. Annis, is a "swindle," a "fraud," and a "political product which does not provide true medical care."

The interview started with Dr. Annis reviewing, at his request, the May 25, 1962, Star Herald editorial, "The Empty House of AMA."

Indicating the editorial Dr. Annis said, "This is typical of the distortion in the Catholic press. They are ignorant of the position of American medicine and firmly fixed in their socialist philosophies. These people are so firmly fixed in their view they won't even listen to our point of view."

The doctor said that whoever wrote the article did not have any knowledge of medicare. He recommended that the "so-called liberal-minded editor also re-read "Mater et Magistra."

The editorial carried the following quote from "Mater et Magistra": "Socialization is an effect and a cause of the growing intervention of the public authorities in even the most crucial matters, such as those concerning the care of health."

Dr. Annis said the "socialization" referred to by Pope John XXIII "means the socialization of people like the meeting the AMA is holding here, but the program of medicare and the efforts of people like Monsignor Higgins is socialism, not socialization."

The doctor described Monsignor Higgins' writing as reflecting the thinking of labor leaders and their efforts to dominate American medicine. "I have personally written to Monsignor Higgins," said Dr. Annis, "concerning distortions in his writings and I have offered to meet with him and his representatives and give our point of view."

There had been no reply to his letter, the doctor stated, and he added that a "prominent Catholic editor had discounted such articles as emanating from quotes of the Washington local of the AFL-CIO."

Twenty years of Catholic schooling had taught him that "authority is the weakest of all arguments," said Dr. Annis, "and that those in authority must be certain of all the facts before they speak or write dogmatically to the laity."

He maintained that medicine has nothing to hide and is not trying to put anything over on anyone. "But we want to bring out our facts and see that someone else will not perpetrate fraud on our patients, the American public, by putting over medicare, by politically trying to get votes, and by not taking care of the people."

Referring to the writings of some Catholic writers who are "totally ignorant of American medicine, or are deliberately ignoring it," Dr. Annis said they were trying to force their own personal philosophy and ideology on Catholic men and women "who have been led to believe that the truth is to be found in the Catholic press."

Asked about the faults of medicare, Dr. Annis said he did not have time to go "into that very lengthy matter" but he did later airmail copies of his Chicago and Washington speeches to the Star Herald detailing his stand against "socialism" and for "medicine" which "must continue to operate under this free enterprise system." Earlier this year he had entitled a talk "Medicare—Bad Medicine for Everyone."

In Atlantic City he told the Star Herald that "Medicare is false labeling, the branding of a political product which does not provide true medical care but which would tax the working man's wages to pay bills of many people who are well able to provide for themselves."

"Repeatedly in some of the Catholic press—the only ones taking me to task—ignorance makes them say we are totally wrong. We don't object to controversy, to those who disagree with us, but we object to the editorial writer who pontificates against a point of view which they don't even bother to check from authoritative sources."

The doctor said that he and Dr. Norman Welch, president-elect of the AMA, had both been reared in Catholic schools and had been

taught fair play. He said that they had been taught logic and philosophy by Catholic educators and they both reflect the thinking of the American physician when desiring the best medical care for all citizens whether or not they have the ability to pay for it.

He maintained that under the Kerr-Mills law persons over 65 would be taken care of. Medicare, he said, "so-called is a swindle against the public. It is not prepayment, not insurance, and it is socialized medicine for senior citizens, for our population. It is a new welfare program providing for rich and poor alike at the expense of those who work. Seventy-five percent of health needs would not be covered. Kerr-Mills would do it."

COMMENT GIVEN BY MONSIGNOR HIGGINS

WASHINGTON.—Msgr. George Higgins of the National Catholic Welfare Conference told the Star Herald that he thought Dr. Edward R. Annis was referring, in his Atlantic City interview, to an article Monsignor Higgins wrote in Extension magazine last year.

The article said that while people could disagree with medicare they could not label it socialism.

Asked about Dr. Annis' reference to his connection with labor, Monsignor Higgins said that if Dr. Annis had made up his mind "that I am a spokesman for labor" nothing would change it.

"There is no point in getting into an argument with Dr. Annis on something which has nothing to do with the argument over medicare. What he has to do is face up to the issue itself," the monsignor said.

"Some statements you just smile at when people have made up their minds."

MEDICARE IS NOT SOCIALISM

We were amused by Dr. Edward R. Annis' fulminations against the Catholic press and the Star Herald specifically. The good surgeon is presently the president of the American Medical Association. It would seem that a scalpel is not the only sharp instrument he knows how to wield. He described medicare as a swindle and a fraud in our Atlantic City correspondent's report on page 3 of this issue. Furthermore, he stigmatized this paper's editorial views on medicare as distorted and ignorant. Finally, he anathematized medicare itself as socialism not socialization.

Perhaps the best rebuttal was summed up by Msgr. George Higgins, head of the social action department of the National Catholic Welfare Conference, who told the Star Herald when informed that Dr. Annis singled him out as a sort of bete noir on this issue: "Some statements you just smile at when people have made up their minds."

We are of a different breed. We would like to smile at Dr. Annis, but we can't. The organization he heads is too powerful, and he himself too persuasive not to engage in debate over medicare. We will gladly open up our pages to his views as often as he cares to express them and promise him equal space with any of our contrary views on medicare. We regret the need to oppose him, because he is a good man, a fine Catholic, and an excellent surgeon.

Dr. Annis professes, however, to have been taught logic in Catholic schools he attended. Yet we must ask how logical it is to decry medicare as socialism while applauding Federal aid through Kerr-Mills. This latter program, now adopted in New Jersey, will derive 50 percent of its costs from Washington. Under medicare, 100 percent would have been given by the Federal Government from social security funds as sick benefits for all senior citizens. Does a certain numerical amount of Federal aid in a particular case mean socialism while anything less than it does not? Is social security also socialism? Just what is socialism?

The term unfortunately is bandied about without ever being pinned down to a clear definition. On our part, we had always understood that socialism meant governmental ownership of the means of production, not Government help for the needy, which is social charity. The only socialized enterprises in America today are the post office and projects similar to TVA. No rugged individualists are eager to take the post office over or complaining about the Government's ownership of it, although many would love to get their hands on TVA.

So tell us, Dr. Annis, what does socialism mean to you? Is it socialism when the Government helps educate doctors, launch medical research programs, build bigger and better hospitals? Or is it only socialism when the Government undertakes to help the poor, to protect our senior citizens from impoverishing illnesses? Already, persons over 65 have average incomes that put them in the category of poverty. In spite of that, Kerr-Mills will help only those who are practically destitute, those whose resources are almost gone. Is that the price of your kind of freedom for our senior citizens? In our opinion, Kerr-Mills is too little for too few.

Come, Dr. Annis, open your heart to the aged poor. Think of them in your Christian charity. For you, more than any other individual in America, are blocking the honorable medical care that could be theirs if medicare becomes law.

INCREASED WHEAT ACREAGE ALLOTMENTS IN TULELAKE AREA OF CALIFORNIA

Mr. KUCHEL. Mr. President, I ask that the Chair lay before the Senate a message from the House of Representatives on S. 762.

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the amendment of the House of Representatives to the bill S. 762 to provide for increased wheat acreage allotments in the Tulake area of California, which was, to strike out all after the enacting clause and insert:

That subsection (i) of section 334 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, is amended as follows:

(a) Redesignate the subsection as subsection "(j)";

(b) Insert in the first and second sentences immediately preceding the word "farms" the words "privately owned";

(c) Strike out in the second sentence the word "eight" and insert in lieu thereof the word "twelve".

Mr. KUCHEL. Mr. President, the Department of Agriculture recommended, and the Senate concurred, that the program should be permanent in nature. However, the House of Representatives saw fit to provide for a 1-year extension only. Under these circumstances, I ask concurrence by the Senate in the amendment of the House.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. ALLOTT obtained the floor.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, will the Senator from Colorado yield?

Mr. ALLOTT. I yield to the majority leader.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, is there further morning business?

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there further morning business? If not, morning business is concluded.

AMENDMENT OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA REDEVELOPMENT ACT OF 1945

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask that the Chair lay before the Senate the unfinished business.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair lays before the Senate the unfinished business, which will be stated by title.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. A bill (S. 628) to amend the District of Columbia Redevelopment Act of 1945.

ORDER OF BUSINESS

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, in accordance with an agreement with the distinguished minority leader [Mr. DIRKSEN], I ask unanimous consent to call up a number of bills on the calendar to which there is no objection and ask for their consideration. I also ask unanimous consent that at the appropriate places in the Record excerpts from the reports may be printed.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, it is so ordered.

WILLIAM HERBERT VOM RATH

The bill (S. 901) for the relief of William Herbert vom Rath was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, was read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, for the purposes of title III of the Immigration and Nationality Act, section 352(a)(1) of the said act shall be deemed to have been and to be inapplicable in the case of William Herbert vom Rath, a naturalized citizen of the United States. Provided, That the said William Herbert vom Rath establishes residence in the United States prior to the expiration of thirty-six months following the date of the enactment of this Act.

ENRICO AGOSTINI AND CELESTINO AGOSTINI

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 496) for the relief of Enrico Agostini and Celestino Agostini which had been reported from the Committee on the Judiciary, with amendments, in line 7, after the word "visa", to strike out "fee" and insert "fees"; in line 8, after the word "such", to strike out "alien" and insert "allens"; and in line 10, after the word "deduct", to strike out "one number" and insert "two numbers"; so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, for the purposes of the Immigration and Nationality Act, Enrico Agostini and Celestino Agostini shall be held and considered to have been lawfully admitted to the United States for permanent residence as of the date of the enactment of this Act upon payment of the required visa fees. Upon the granting of permanent residence to such allens as provided for in this Act, the Secretary of State shall instruct the proper quota-control officer to deduct two numbers from the appro-

quate quota for the first year that such quota is available.

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, was read the third time, and passed.

BILL PASSED OVER

The bill (H.R. 4214) for the relief of the Stella Reorganized Schools R-I, Missouri, was announced as next in order.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Over.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The bill will be passed over.

BARBARA THERESA LAZARUS

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (H.R. 1518) for the relief of Barbara Theresa Lazarus which had been reported from the Committee on the Judiciary, with an amendment, in line 3, after the word "of," to strike out "sections 203(a)(3) and 205" and insert "titles I and II."

The amendment was agreed to.

The amendment was ordered to be engrossed and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill was read the third time and passed.

WAR ORPHANS' EDUCATIONAL ASSISTANCE

The bill (S. 330) to amend chapter 35 of title 38, United States Code, to provide that after the expiration of the Korean conflict veterans' education and training program, approval of courses under the war orphans' educational assistance program shall be by State approving agencies, was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, was read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That chapter 35 of title 38, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end thereof the following: "Subchapter VII—State Approving Agencies

§ 1771. Designation

"(a) Unless otherwise established by the law of the State concerned, the chief executive of each State is requested to create or designate a State department or agency as the 'State approving agency' for his State for the purposes of this chapter after the date for the expiration of all education and training provided for in chapter 33 of this title. Such agency may be the agency designated or created in accordance with section 1641 of this title.

"(b)(1) If any State fails or declines to create or designate a State approving agency, the provisions of this chapter which refer to the State approving agency shall, with respect to such State, be deemed to refer to the Administrator.

"(2) In the case of courses subject to approval by the Administrator under section 1772 of this title, the provisions of this chapter which refer to a State approving agency shall be deemed to refer to the Administrator.

"§ 1772. Approval of courses

"(a) An eligible person shall receive the benefits of this chapter while enrolled in a



Public Law 88-64
88th Congress, S. 762
July 17, 1963

An Act

To provide for increased wheat acreage allotments in the Tularelake area of California.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That subsection (i) California. of section 334 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, Wheat acre- is amended as follows: age allotments, increase.
(a) Redesignate the subsection as subsection "(j)"; 72 Stat. 102.
(b) Insert in the first and second sentences immediately preceding the word "farms" the words "privately owned"; 7 USC 1334.
(c) Strike out in the second sentence the word "eight" and insert 77 STAT. 79. in lieu thereof the word "twelve". 77 STAT. 80.

Approved July 17, 1963.

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY:

- HOUSE REPORT No. 496 accompanying H. R. 6998 (Agriculture Comm.).
SENATE REPORT No. 166 (Agriculture & Forestry Comm.).
CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, Vol. 109 (1963):
May 2: Considered and passed Senate.
July 8: Considered and passed House, amended, in lieu of H. R. 6998.
July 9: Senate agrees to House amendment.

